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...RARY OF THE ...OMBAY ...RANCH OF THE ...SIATIC SOC...

PRINCESS IS ALL SMILES

Princess Elizabeth accepts a toy stove for Prince Charles from Lt. Michael Parker R. N. (left) Equerry-in-waiting to the Princess and Duke of Edinburgh at the Flower Ball in aid of a college: Since King George VI is advised to have complete rest, Elizabeth will assume a big share of Royal duties.

Missives As Missiles

(SEE PAGE 4)

Exercise At Work

BY AN EXPERT

ONE of the things that kill physical jerks is that they are supposed to be carried out at some special hour.

This might be very good for persons who have little to do and can always reserve a time, but the business man or woman is apt to forget, and slowly discontinue the habit.

I firmly believe that exercise loses a great deal of its value if the rest of the time is spent slouching about.

I have installed it into those who have come under my care that every opportunity throughout the day should be grasped. It is then that fitness can be maintained without a set of monotonous exercises at some special hour.

One of my old pupils had seldom kept good health for years before he took my advice, despite a religious observance of daily exercise. On questioning him I learnt that he had come to loathe the hour for his jerks, because they were something he 'had' to do whether he liked it or not.

Walking is a splendid exercise, and if done correctly no other is needed for fitness.

●

Never adopt what is known as a military step. It is unnatural. Walk as erectly as makes for comfort, and swing the arms freely to preserve balance. Knees should be bent slightly at each step and the weight of the body taken on the ball of the foot at the end of each step. The effect is a lively though not unnecessarily springy step.

Most of us have occasion to mount a flight of steps daily. A practice should be made of running up stairs when fresh.

As long as the body is equal to the effort, a fast run up is beneficial, but when the tired fealing grips one it is unwise to do too much, for to run up a long flight of steps effortlessly, is a sign of great physical fitness.

A friend of mine once saw Jack Dempsey skim up a long stair-way when he was in Britain. He described the "mauler" as flying upstairs, "like a bird."

Stretching should be indulged in frequently, for after a hard day's work at the office the ligments get stiff through being in one position all the time.

When that dull feeling descends on ohe, it is best to rise and stretch fully in all direction.

●

A good stretch will not take more than half a minute, and the instant relief will be well worth it. The blood flows faster in all directions, and work will be resumed with a new zest.

Another real rejuvenator is what I have termed the "rubberneck". Sitting cramped for hours deadens the mentality. There are times when the brain refuses to act.

Try the "rubberneck," which consists in sitting quite still and attempting to look behind in either direction, simply by twisting the neck.

The effect of this simple exercise on the nerves at the base of the skull is little short of marvellous.

The "office twist" is another which works well in conjunction with the "rubberneck". Constant leaning over ledgers is apt to bow the shoulders. Brace them back and twist the torso as far as it will go in either direction while sitting rigidly.

●

It is imperative that the liver be squeezed at intervals, because a sluggish liver can give infinite discomfort.

Make it a point always to sit close to the desk or table, so that the pelvis is directly under the chest. Many a waistline has been kept down in this way.

Strange as it may seem, tired eyes may be refreshed by closing them and tilting the head as far back as it will go. Then bring the chin right down on the chest.

Try this alternately, and unless the eyes are affected, instant relief will be felt. The reason for this is that there is a connection between the nerves of the eye and those at the base of the skull and spine.—(APS)

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
ONE OF THESE BEASTS RECENTLY BROKE OUT OF A CAGE IN THE BRONX ZOO, THAT HAD HELD A BEAR THREE TIMES HIS SIZE!
the DUCK-BILLED PLATYPUS OF AUSTRALIA, IS ONE OF NATURE'S ODDEST FREAKS. IT EATS EARTHWORMS, SWIMS LIKE AN OTTER, LAYS EGGS LIKE A CHICKEN, BUT SUCKLES ITS YOUNG!
the WOLVERINE HARMLESS-LOOKING AS A BIG, SHAGGY DOG IS ACTUALLY VICIOUS AND POWERFUL—A TRIPLE-THREATER, IT CAN CLIMB TREES, SWIM AND IS A FAST RUNNER!
A PARROT, OWNED BY HILDA MERKLE, OF LOS ANGELES, EATS HER FOOD WITH A SPOON, WITH PERFECT TABLE MANNERS!
WHEN GIANTS AND MIDGETS REPRODUCE, THEIR CHILDREN ARE USUALLY NORMAL IN SIZE!

WEEK-END FUN

On a civics test the students were asked to name the necessities of life. One boy answered: 'Parents.'

★ ★ ★

The professor of political economy asked his class, "Give me an example of unremunerative outlay of capital".

"Taking one's sister out on a date" 'Dame', the younger replied instantly answered a youth in the back row.

★ ★ ★

When a Scottish barber was engaging a new assistant, he pointed out: "I pay lower wages in the summer because the work's lighter."

"But surely people get their hair cut quite so often, if not oftener, in the summer than in the winter?" protested the applicant.

"Ay," agreed the barber, "but you dinna ha'e to help them on wi'their overcoat."

★ ★ ★

They had been in the army a mere three weeks and our drilling showed it. Finally the lieutenant disgustedly called a halt and shouted at a particularly confused and clumsy recruit: "You there—what kind of soldier do you call yourself, anyway?"

"Why, sir", the young man replied casually, "I ain't never claimed to be no soldier. I'm just a misplaced civilian."

★ ★ ★

The editor of 'Southern Agriculturist', spoke at many meetings. At a country church in Arkansas, after he got well into my speech and began talking loudly and waving his arms freely, a baby started to fret and fuss. When the embarrassed mother got up to take it out, he halted and said. "Never mind the baby, lady. It's not bothering me one bit."

"The baby may not be bothering you," the mother retorted "but you sure are bothering the baby!"

★ ★ ★

In Hamley's famous hat store in Pendleton, Ore a cowpuncher came in to buy a Stetson. It was a serious business. First he tried several for size, then held his final choice at arm's length to admire at various angles, occasionally blowing off imaginary dust. At last he paid for it, walked out—and slammed the hat into the gutter and jumped on it! Then he gave it a mighty kick, picked it up, slapped it against his leg, put it on and walked away.

Mr. Hamley was asked: "Will you tell why he treated a new hat like that, after taking such care buying it?"

"Shucks", he said, "cowboys just don't want folks to kuow they got a new hat."

Asked the meaning of the word budget, one little boy replied soberly: "It's a family quarrel."

★ ★ ★

On a children's quiz show, a boy about seven was before the microphone. "It's man's best friend", began the M.C." 'and the word begins with 'D.' "

"Dame", the younger replied instantly.

★ ★ ★

Standing at a hotel desk in a college town last fall, a young lady said to the room clerk:

"I'd like to make reservations for June 1954 for Commencement weekend—one room for my parents and one for my fiance. Of course", she confided in a lower voice, "I haven't a fiance yet, but I expect to have by then."

★ ★ ★

Two sisters who have a tearoom in a small Virginia town depend greatly on Mary, an old family retainer, and when she failed to show up for several days they went to investigate.

"My sister's in the hospital", Mary explained. "They operated on her and she's mighty sick."

The sisters expressed their sympathy and asked what the trouble was.

"I don't know, ma'am. The doctah just cut her open and help himself".

★ ★ ★

Cecil B. De Mille once ordered 15 yards of royal brocade, to be worn in one brief scene by the feminine star of one of his multimillion-dollar motion-picture epics. An efficiency expert, pointing out that the royal brocade would cost dol. 200 a yard discretly inquired why a dol. 2 substitute would not serve as well. "The movie audiences will never know the difference," he added.

"You're right," replied De Mille, "the audiences won't. But my star will. And can you imagine a woman wearing dol. 3,000 worth of brocade and not giving her best performance?"

★ ★ ★

Charles Lamb disliked office life and was inclined to be uncertain about his office hours at the India House. One day his chief said to him "Mr. Lamb, I notice you come very late to the office." "Yes, sir," replied Lamb, "but you will notice that I go early."

The excuse so puzzled his superior that he could think of nothing to say. By the time he had worked it out Lamb was gone.

★ ★ ★

Parents with young families should not live in a top flat. It is difficult to bring up their children.

To do a job well put your heart in it. But not your foot.

Monkeys Must Not Quit

BY COLIN WYATT

NOBODY knows where the apes of Gibraltar came from, nor how long they have been there, the only wild monkeys in Europe. The general assumption is that they arrived in the dim past when Gibraltar was still part of the African mainland.

They are quite large, tailless animals, on all fours about the size of an Airedale terrier. At the beginning of this century they were about 200 strong but the continual increase in military buildings and population gradually forced them higher and higher up the Rock, where the vegetation was not so dense as it is today, writes the author in Country Life, London.

There they settled in family domains but as time passed and food became scarcer, the colonies began to fight and squabble among themselves, consequently their numbers were greatly reduced.

●

During this period the apes kept up a constant guerrilla warfare against the invaders, making wellorganized and courageously led sorties after food. No house, barracks, or other building was safe from attack.

On one famous occasion, when the Governor was holding an official reception, the apes descended in force while the guests were at cocktails, cleaned up the entire banquet carefully laid out in the dining-room, and withdrew under a covering fire of well-directed crockery.

There has long been a tradition that if the apes ever leave Gibraltar the British must go, too, and the Royal Garrison Artillery units stationed on the Rock have always taken a great interest in them; when the fall in their population began to be noted in 1913, a master gunner warrant-officer was given the task of feeding them, in addition to his normal duties.

At about the same time the combination of dire tradition and decreasing apes seems to have reached the ears of the Colonial Office, and some official moneys were found for feeding them.

Today, an official Officer in Charge of Apes receives a grant from the Colonial Office of 4d. per ape per day, payable quarterly in advance, and has to make a half-yearly official Return of Rock Apes to London. Last year the grant amounted to £148.This officer, usually a major, has been appointed since 1915.

Having obtained a permit to visit the Upper Rock, I went to meet Major W. O. Skelton, Officer in Charge of Apes, and found him and a sergeant in and old gun emplacement studying the foot of the Rock through binoculars.

The Major turned to me with a broad grin and an even broader North Country accent.

"Afraid you're out of luck—the devils seem to be raiding some figtrees down there by the Y.M.C.A. We had a call that a raid was in progress, so we're more or less at action stations, but they seem to be sticking to the trees and not getting into any worse mischief".

●

"Are they often a nuisance?" I asked turning to the sergeant.

"You bet, sir! If they get into the Y.M.C.A. the chap in charge locks himself in the top room and phones the police, and then they alert us and there's no end of a todo! Only two days ago old Gunner came into the office here and wiped ink all over the place and out again before you could say knife!"

The Major and Sergeant Portlock know every ape by name, and can recognize them at a distance by their walk. There are two packs, they told me, the Middle Hill pack of 12 apes, led by Gunner, aged 8, and the Queen's Gate pack, twenty strong, led by a tough four-year-old called Mick. The former formed today's raiding party.

Every ape has its official name, and every new-born one is promptly named and recorded.

The Major produced a copy of his "Return of Rock apes as at June 20, 1950," and I copied down a few entries.

"We keep only one adult male in each pack", he said, "to avoid fighting. The males do not mature until they are 4 years old, but once they're over 3 it gets a bit risky.

For example, old Mick surpassed himself; we had seven youngsters by him, and he only three-and-a-half at the time. Next year's going to be a bit tricky, because we'll have two males both coming of age at once. Last time that happened Jack and Monty got scrappin and poor Monty almost

(Continued on Page 23)

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

Three Pakistani ladies wearing Shalwar and Kurta were arrested by detectives in New York who suspected them to be Gipsy Shop-lifters. The Metropolitan police would have thought they came from the land of Kashmir raiders.

★ ★

Purshottamdas Tandon says that the doors of the Congress are always open for the Dissidents to come back. Has the Congress become a House to Let?

★ ★

To the open door policy of the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani retorts that he will rather retire or commit suicide but never return to the Congress. Let Acharyaji be saved and the rope be hanged. Let him be alive and kicking at the Congress.

★ ★

Castigating the Congress at the Patna convention Mr. Paliwal declared that the Praja Party would top the polls, and added that the victorious Pandavas were few and the Kauravas were many. The Patna convention has already attracted many an uncle Sakuni. Let Kripalani undertake a search for Lord Krishna if he wants to wage the battle of Kurukshetra against the Congress.

★ ★

Seventeen men have been arrested in Pakistan for blackmarketing in ice. The offence is bordering third degree methods.

★ ★

"If Kripalaniji has nominated me to the central council of the Praja Party, the responsibility is his and not mine" says India's Communication Minister. This is too much of kidding even for Kidwai.

★ ★

A direct rail-link between Bombay and Banaras was established with the extension of Bombay-Allahabad Express upto Moghal Sarai, via Banaras. It took ages for Baghirata to bring the Ganges to the earth. But the Railway Authorities have completed Bhagiratha's job by linking us with Gangaji.

★ ★

Chiding his admirers and Praja Party fans for shouting "Kripalani-ki-jai," the Acharya advised them never to say 'Jai' to a living politician. Will our new 'Prajapathi" make the dead hear our 'Jais'?

★ ★

"Our Government is safeguarding Pathivrita-Dharma" said Mr. Kripalani when he alleged that the authorities were tapping his telephone conversation and that of Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani. The Government has denied this allegation, and if there is tapping even now, he should thank his friend Mr. Kidwai.

★ ★

"If each State Government undertook to manufacture one article and made it the best in the world, the country would have achieved something by now" said Sir M. Visweshraya. The centre and State Governments were busy all the while with amendments to the constitution or legislation. Now they will take to articles.

★ ★

Master Tarasingh led a black-flag demonstration in Patiala as a protest against the use of Hindi as an additional official language in the Punjabi speaking zone. He is stealing the thunder of E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker of Dravidastan fame and probably wants to become the "PERIAR" of Sikhistan.

★ ★

U.S. military and civil forces have begun preparations for the last battle of the World War II and for an all-out conquest of Anatahan, a tiny Pacific Island whose Chief, a Japanese fugitive claims independence. Then why did American papers make fun of Japanese in South America who believed that the World War was not over even in 1950?

★ ★

News comes from upcountry of a party of "Thieves" who robbed a dead body of its funeral cloth. Calcutta staged a nudist parade as a protest against the super-increase of the controlled price of cloth. Still Mahatab cries there is no going back on the Government policy. His July millennium is his last chance.

★ ★

The Soviet are reported to have discovered a new drug to cure pollo. Last month the 'dew of life' was paraded as a unique Soviet cure for cancer and tuberculosis. The Indian Embassy at Moscow tried its best but failed to get any information on leprosy cure which the Soviet claimed. Why this Iron Curtain on humanity?

★ ★

Addressing a vast gathering at Patna Pandit Nehru said that he was ready to share full responsibility for the shortcomings of the Government. Is Cabinet Government joint responsibility for individual irresponsibility?

★ ★

Prime Minister Nehru flew for three hours to survey the devastation caused by Bihar's "River of Sorrow". He should have emerged out of the tour as a Man of Sorrows.

★ ★

Sri Prakasa paid a tribute to the peasants of Bihar for their courage and perseverance to brave calamities. Naked limbs and hungry stomachs cry for something more substantial than oral bouquets.

★ ★

Monsoon is the top news of the week. It started in Bombay with thunder and lighting and paralysed the city and suburban traffic. In Patna the heavy downpour caused failure of electric supply with the result that 'Searchlight' and other papers came out with an apology for the sparse coverage of Acharya Kripalani's convention preliminaries. It cooled the air, though the Conventionists began to blow a lot of hot air subsequently.

★ ★

The monsoon turned the town of Margherita into a fish-eaters' parad'se and the price of fish fell from five rupees to one rupee per seer. This was due to the flooding of the river which culminated in a veritable "fish-fall" for feasting Bengali Baboos. Towns in Ceylon were water-logged, and funeral processions had to be convoyed in canoes. All roads leading to the cemetry were flooded.

★ ★

In Assam half a dozen raging mountain rivers opened their flood-gates into the Brahmaputra valley. Citizens and denizens of the jungle had to fight the battle for survival. Elephants and deer huddled together to escape the fury of flood-waters. Starving tigers were sharing the trees with hungry human beings. This Deluvian Drama was all complete, but for the Noah's Ark.

★ ★

Swearing in public may become a cognizable offence, if the efforts of the enterprising City Father, Mr. R. S. Pandey, are crowned with success. He has undertaken a drive against "the bad habit of using dirty and foul language on public streets without regard to the feelings of passengers-by of both sexes thus creating nasty and provocative situations. As a moral force, it is welcome, but it ceases to be so, when law is invoked to make people behave. Barring occasional aberrations, Bombay citizens are considerate and well disposed, more borrowing a smile from others than losing their own temper. But for this, Bombay would not have become Greater Bombay greater than ever.

★ ★ ★

Bombay culture is an amalgam of all the best community strains. The pioneering spirit of the Parsis, the heavy going of the Gujaratis, the Teji-Mandi acumen of the Marwaris, the martial traditions of the Marathas the long arm of the Punjabis, the shorthand of the Madrasis and the comaraderie of all communities mingle and commingle to produce Bombay's best. Every citizen of Bombay, be he a mill worker handling the bobbin or a millowner minding his millions, adds to the good life of the city, in spite of class conflicts and economic clash of interests, which an industrial city is heir to. If we are a wee bit vociferous or volatile on occasions transgressing our own standard of decorum or pattern of behaviour, we can mend ourselves with amends. But we need no Amendment or Act to make us gentlemen.

★ ★ ★

But even if there are habitual swearers making a nuisance of themselves, an Anti-Nuisance Squad of Police is out of question, when we are already maintaining a Prohibition Branch and an Anti-Corruption wing. If anybody swears at you in foul and filthy language, the law of libel is there. If he swears at himself or at the sky, there is the asylum to restore his mental equilibrium. If there are seasonal or occasional swearers, we have to grant them the freedom of the city for the duration, just as we suffer fools in our midst. A little buffoonery is a relaxation to the mind and an aid to digestion.

★ ★ ★

Invocation of police help may lead to a lot of complications and litigation. The swearers are usually of a legalistic bent of mind, and may move the High Court that the proposed police ban on swearing involves the violation of the fundamental right of free speech, in which shouting and swearing are inherent. For, after all, what is swearing, but dilated vocalism and inflated expressionism. It is a way of life and one is entitled to it so long as it does not adversely affect others.

★ ★ ★ ★

It is not everybody's right to be sworn in. So the only consolation is the incidental right to swear. The privilege to swear is given only to high-ups. In a fit of temper in Parliament Pt. Nehru burst out: "Again and again we are told 'You are curbing the liberty of the Press. I say, any man or any newspaper who says it lies, and knows that he lies'." His subsequent explanation that the remarks applied only to a particular individual does not alter the fact that it is high-level swearing. If the common man by his vote can invest Parliament with power and privilege as a talk shop, can't he exercise his residuary power and indulge in occasional swearing as the Fifth Estate of the Realm?

★ ★ ★

Many are aware of the legal content of free speech, but few know the anatomy of free speech. The gutterals, palatals, dentals, labials and nasals go to shape the human voice. A full range and flawless pronunciation of these in all their shades and nuances, properly tuned, pitched and focussed in the crescendo of octaves makes a good musician. A songster with extra emphasis on one of these categories and slurring over others goes out of tune and becomes a vocal gymnast. He battles with his voice and spoils the accompanists. The All-India Radio often regales us with these choice acrobats who unburden themselves on poor listeners. Similarly, a swearer has too much accent on gutterals and strikes a discordant note, out of tune with society. He is also a vocal acrobat. In one sense, he is a public utility, as he relieves the 'monotone' of the mass of humanity by his terraced shouting and Kathakali gesticulations.

★ ★ ★

Excuse me if I am striking a jarring note. Other conditions remaining the same, I advocate the right to snore, as much as the right to swear. For here, you hear the free voice of Free India. I have experience of this fraternity in all its varieties—light, medium, deep and double-barrelled. There are no words in the dictionary to describe their nasal and vocal cacophony. But I have been able to find in them a perfect pattern of 'tans' and choreography of 'swaras' which we miss even in a finished vocalist. In their sleeping music, they fall on the 'sam' better than Ustads of note. Their timing is perfect and their 'jatis' are precise, though baffling our musical scales and notation. In them you find the springs of music.

★ ★ ★

I consider snorers as greater than Karma Yogis. They know not wha

(Continued On Page 6)

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in Athens recently, on the return home of members of the Greek Expeditionary Force which has been taking part in the fighting in Korea. King Paul and Queen Froderika took part in the celebrations, and the King presented decorations to officers and men.

A SCENE OF PAST

Scenes of new British film, 'The lady with the lamp' were taken recently at No. 10 Downing Street, in London. The picture shows men in frock coats and top hats strolling on the street. Anna Neagle and Michael wilding are acting in the picture.

Missives As Missiles

THERE IS MORE IN LETTERS THAN MEETS THE EYE

"HOW to write letters" and "Sure way of successful correspondence" are some of the books which give tips for successful letter writing. But here are some which will also give some idea how letters can also be written. Is it not true that letters are but index of the frame of mind of the writers?

LETTER writing is both an art and a craft. The writer can project his personality express his moods and bring in all tricks for the gentle art of persuasion, as will be evident from the following missives.

The first letter is by a civil servant of Japanese extraction written in a style which will extract loud guffaws. The second is by a professor of mathematics writing his first love letter to his beloved in a strain which teaches the mathematics of love making. The third letter is by a pedantic Pandit "Words-Worth".

"Rejobulation"

A civil servant of Japanese extraction residing at Manila wrote the following letter to his principal:

Mr. F. Symonds,
District Officer,
ABCOKUTA

Kind Sir,

On opening this epistle you will behold the work of a dejobbed person, a very much bewifed and much childrenized gentleman, who was violently dejobbed in a twinkling by your goodself. For Heaven's sake, Sir, consider this catastrophe as falling on your own head and remind yourself on walking home at the moon's end to a savage wife and sixteen voracious children with your pocket filled with non-existent pennies. When being dejobbed and proceeding with a heart and intestines filled with misery in this den of doom, myself did greedily contemplate culpable homicide but Him who protected Daniel safe through the lion's den will protect his servant in his home of evil. As to reason given by yourself esquire for my dejobment the incrimination was laziness.

No Sir, it were possible that myself who has pitched sixteen infant children into this vale of tears can have a lazy atom in his mortal frame? And a sudden departure of eleven pounds has left me on the verge of the abyes of destitution and despair.

I hope this vision of sorrow will enrich your dreams this night and good Angel will meet and pulverise your heart of nether milestone, so that you will awaken and with such alacrity as may be compatible with your personal safety, and will hasten to rejobulate your servant.

So may it be, Amen,
Your's despairfully,
Akone, Subuthu.

Physics Of Love

Dearest Darling,

The force of mutual attraction between us seems to be stronger than the force of gravity, because while the force of gravity decreases as the distance increases, this force remains constant.

I often remember some of your inestimable qualities. Like a good conductor of heat, your temperature rises rapidly, but, it must be conceded that the rate of cooling is equally rapid. Moreover, you defy the natural laws of science, when your melting point follows your boiling point. This phenomenon puts me in mind of the geographical laws, "Rain follows the heat."

No doubt, sometimes your mind and temper go off at a tangent, but it is highly creditable that they ultimately return to the circle. Friction is sometimes caused through a divergence of views, but your smartness oils the wheels of the discourse.

From my side, I assure that the focus of my heart is a circle with you as the centre.

Our ideals run along parallel lines. Our views may not be identical like the two sides of an algebraic identity or two super-imposed congruent triangles, but there is sufficient correspondence in our angles of view.

Taking the combination of males with females in this world, the total number comes to be a million million million. Among these, it appears from the above facts that our combination will prove to be a success.

It is as impossible to forget you as it is for two straight lines to enclose a space. Many lovers require a copy of beloved to keep her constantly in mind. But, I have another device. In my algebraic equations, whenever I need an unknown constant, I use the initial of your name.

With lots lots of intersecting straight lines.

Yours HORIZONTALLY etc.

'Words-Worth'

Gentlemen,

I like fat, buttery words, such as ooze, turpitude, glutinous, toady.

I like solemn, angular, creaky words; such as strait-laced, cantankerous, pecunious, valedictory.

I like spurious, gold-plated, blackish-white words; such as gentlefolk, mortician, free lancer, mistress.

I like suave "v" words: such as Svengali, Svelte, bravura, verve.

I like crunchy brittle, crackly words; such as splinter, grapple, jostle, crusty.

I like sullen crabbed, scowling words; such as skulk, glower, scabbly, churl.

I like words such as trickey, tucker, genteel, horrid.

I like pretty-pretty, flowered endimanche words; such as elegant, halcyon, Elysium, artiste.

I like wormy, squirmy, mealy words; such as crawl blubber sqeal, drip.

I like sniggly, chuckling words; such as cowlick, gurgle, bubble and burb.

I like words. May I have a few with you?

I remain,

Ever wordingly yours,

Resignation Letter

There is a letter written by a clerk because his post in spite of "multiplication of duties for execution" offered no prospects of "promotion in remuneration."

Dear Sir,

My completion of three years duration having shown no amelioration by way of proper remuneration, despite the multiplication of duties for execution, which has been done to the satisfaction, but resulting in my entire dejection of mental equilibrium, I have arrived at the conclusion, after mature consideration, to hand you this application of resignation to improve my present position by discontinuation subject to termination on completion of one month's notification from this date.

Apologising for my intrusion and botheration resulting in my submission of this application with the least hesitation for your information in the anticipation of Divine Benediction which is the only recommendation beyond human realisation, conducive to the promotion of my present situation to accord sanction for my future provision, protection, salvation and self-satisfaction.

Your most obedient servant

Marriage Proposal

Here is a letter proposing marriage in the fashion of a clerk applying for a job in the right clerky style.

My Darling,

Most worthy of your estimation.

After long consideration and much mediation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation.

As to my education and my qualifications, it is no exaggeration that I have passed matriculation examination the botheration of the Indian nation no doubt without any hesitation and very little preparation.

What is your reaction to the proposition of the solemnization of marriage celebration according to regulation, to the glorification of the modern civilization and the consolidation of the present generation? On your approbation of this application, I shall make preparation for amelioration of my pecuniary situation. If such suggestion is worthy of your consideration let me express the joy and exultation in the dedication of joint conjugation for the realization of the material delectation, which is the sum toto of human idealisation.

I remain,

Yours lovingly obediently,

A Complaint

I remember the case of one such scribe who lived close to a railroad yard and was worried by the noise made by the engines. So, he went straight to the Chairman of the Company and lodged a complaint. What he wanted to say was that the engines made too much noise. This is how he put it to the Chairman:

Dear Sir,

Look here, Sir, why is it that your switch engines have to ding and dong and fizz and spit and bang and hiss and pant and grate and grind and puff and bump and chug and hoot and toot and whistle and wheeze and jar and howl and snarl and growl and thump and boom and clash and jolt and screech and snort and slam and throb and roar and rattle and yell and smoke and smell and shriek like hell all night long?

Yours faithfully,

Voices Of The World Echo In The United Nations

THE United Nations is voices. Voices from America and Asia, Europe and Africa, and down under. Voices of its delegates and interpreters. Voices of the voters and those people still with no governments of their own. Voices of tradition and of protest. Voices of the centuries—and of tomorrow, writes Peter Kihss in the "Saturday Review."

There are 40,000 recordings and transcriptions hundreds of thousands of feet of magnetic tape recordings in the files of the U. N. Department of Public Information. Out of them all, aforty-five minute vinulite record album has been created by a new firm—Tribune Productions, 40 East 49 Strret, New York, no kin to any newspaper of the same name. It is a five-year history of the U N through its voices, from San Francisco's glowing charter days to the grim military sanctions in Korea.

Here are the voices: The polished resonance that was Franklin D. Roosevelt's it an opening and closing vow of four freedoms. The plain Missourian of Harry Truman, telling of a place where nations were to work together. The unexpected and probably unique effort in heavy-accented English by Andrei Vishinsky back in the London Assembly in January, 1946, wishing the 'noble' unanimous atomic control resolution would be 'a true and complete success.' The strong basso (some thought it sexy) of Andrei A. Gromkyo. The most impressive speech yet made for the United States, Bernard Baruch's atomic presentation.

Nehru In It

And Auriol and Molotov, Stettinius Eden, Soong, Bidault, Zuleta, Attlee, Makin, Mudaliar, Byrnes Pearson, Einstein, Acheson, Juliana, Jamal El Husseini, Weizmann, Sharett, Boyd Orr, La Guardia, Masaryk, Nehru, Berendsen, Marshall, Mackenzie King, Evatt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Romulo, Lie and others. The good lines. The hard statistics.

Beyond the big names there is the short-wave message from Geneva—the dramatic World Health Organization bulletin of cholera in the Nile Valle, syo many cases in this Egyptian district, so many in another. One of UN's great victories—the rallying of aid around the world, the proud claim to have stopped disease in its tracks in thirty days, saving 90,000 lives.

There is the bell-ringing in Amsterdam, tolling independence anthems for Indonesia. There is the section that opens with the drumming and the chanting in the Cameroons of West Africa and then the chorus that seems almost the voice of the sea, the song of the Pacific islanders of Western Samoa. And then the assured voice in French and English of an African petitioner speaking to the Trusteeship Council, the Ewe tribesmen's Sylvanus Olympio. And the story, through Dr. Ralph Bunche, of the U.N's trusteeship and colonial efforts to bring freedom to peoples in peace.

"This is the UN: Its Actual Voices" has been woven by a journalist and radio writer, Saul Carson, and a teacher and Office of War Information radio interviewer, Miss Eleanor Gardiner, as writer-producers. The directors are two skilled radio veterans, Robert Lewis Shayo, who did Columbia Broadcasting System's "You Are There", and Canada's Mayor Moore. And the work was wrought with UN's aid, Gerald Kean, supervisor for the radio division, and Walter B. Harris, supervisor for the education section.

So it has professional fineese. Execution is good. Pace sometimes drags, but overall the effect is made. But there is also something of a political gloss. U. N's aims and its structure are there. The main U. N. problems are touched on. Two major East-West divergence on atomic control—timing and the scope of inspection—are noted.

Educational Aid

The album should well serve its major aim—an educational aid, designed chiefly for schools and libraries and community discussions groups. It sets the UN atmosphere. The listener is at UN. He should be stimulate to find out more.

Each of the ten sections—ten 78-rpm standard sides or two 33-1|3 rpm long-playing sides—is conceived as an entity in itself. There is first the charter story, the aspiration; then the opening of the various parts; then atomic energy; then the Security Council's problems, mainly Indonesia; then new members, with the birth of Israel; then the work for better living, the agencies, dependent peoples, human rights; and so on to Korea and Trygve Lie's sound headquarters' dedicatory warning that the U N will an unfinished story.

The narration smoothly delivered by actor Franchot Tone ties the excerpts together. The twelve-inch 78-rpm album will sell at dol. 13.95 and the long-playing album at dol. 11.75. They will be available for the present only through Tribune Productions on the premise that the price represents a discount for educational purposes which makes it unfeasible to discount any more for regular trade outlets.

NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

Marriage Between State And Private Enterprise

THE British Industrial Estates represent a unique compromise; they are distinct from nationalised industries, they represent an escape from the onerous, restrictive traditions of the past: they also represent perfect association between the State and private enterprise.

BY G. N. ACHARYA

"THEY are a happy lot. Not one grouser among them"—the portly German proprietor of a fine little weaving factory on Princess Way, Team Valley Trading Estate told me. He was referring to the group of 400 employees of his factory.

I have heard many an industrial executive talk in high praise of the loyalty and efficiency of his workers. At Port Dunlop, for instance, I was told of the quiet heroism of the workers who turned up for duty, even when their homes were bombed during the war. The owners and the management, on the other hand, are equally concerned with the welfare of the workers. Practically almost all visits to factories started with a talk on the running of the amenities and the tour of inspection invariably began with the canteen! There may be many exceptions to the good rule, but there is no doubt that the workers in the Team Valley Trading Estate are a particularly happy lot; and they have good reason to be happy.

At the Central Administration Building—a neat, well-lit, modern brick structure—of the North Eastern Trading Estates Ltd., Team Valley, Gateshead-on-Tyne, I listened to a high official cite formidable statistics to show the progress made by what are called the Development Areas. While trying to keep pace with those figures, I could look out of the window on to a gracious panorama of wooded hills and rolling meadows, with neat little housing colonies—mostly new—relieving the green with the brownish red of their tiled roofs—a picture so different from the ugly, sooty slums which are the notorious accompaniments of industrial development.

Township

Behind us was the Estate—a township of broad, straight roads, with small, modern well-planned factories on either side. The needs of industry, such as rail lines and the demands of beauty and comfort have both been met in the layout of the township. The Team, a tiny river (British rivers are tiny when compared to the mighty Indian rivers) is covered over with a broad road,—down the centre of which ease little potted gardens on gratings which opened to the river.

Quoting the famous phrase "with a song in my heart" used by Mr Hugh Dalton in speaking on the progress of the Development Areas, the efficient official told me that since the war, 156 new factories had been started, £12 million had been spent on lands and buildings by the North Eastern Trading Estates Ltd.

41,000 people of whom 60 per cent were women are employed in these factories. They cover a wide variety of products including electrical goods, plastics, light engineering, clothing industries, knitwear and so on. After he had explained what a Government White Paper described as "Trading Estate Principles" and produced piles of statistics, I went over and saw a couple of small factories —one producing machinery for making wrappers for sweets and another specialising in the weaving of colourful fabrics. The man who owns and runs the last mentioned factory is a German refugee who started on a modest scale ten years ago and has now a well-run factory. It was the workmen and women in his factory whom he described with pride in his voice as a happy lot; and as I said, they have good reason to be happy. No industrial worker could be employed under better conditions than in one of the factories—small or big —in the Industrial Estates in the Development Areas.

Trading Estates

The expressions "Trading Estates" and "Industrial Estates" have begun to be used rather frequently in India and I believe that recently a budget provision was made for promoting a "Trading Estate" in Bombay. But from what I have heard, there appears to be a great deal of misunderstanding in India about the nature and scope of Industrial Estates.

There is some difference between Trading Estates and Industrial Estates in Development Areas, although in common speech the terms are interchanged. Trading Estates proper, of which Slough near London and Trafford Park on the outskirts of Manchester are two widely known examples, are the result of Private Enterprise. They are purely commercial and in no way State-sided. The Industrial Estates in the Development Areas, on the other hand, are social experiments, run on commercial lines. They are planned and subsidised by the State.

It must be said to the credit of Slough and Trafford Park that, as often in Britain, private enterprise and initiative showed what could be done by State planning. These two estates offer the same advantage to manufacturers—a big reduction in overhead through the use of common services such as water, gas, electricity and sewerage disposal, which, of course, is a major factor in the Industrial Estates in Development Areas.

Misconceptions

In India I came across two misconceptions—although I cannot say how widely these misconceptions prevail. There are some people who vaguely think that "Industrial Estates" is one way of developing small scale Industries what in India are called handicraft industries in rural areas. The other misconception which swings to the other extreme appears to be that Industrial Estates are offshoots of Heavy Industries and cannot exist without such Heavy Industries.

The fact is that Industrial Estates do specialise in small factories, comparatively speaking. But there is no handicraft or cottage industry. They also embrace as at present developed, large factories although not Heavy Industries, such as coal, steel and heavy chemicals. Secondly, it is true that Industrial Estates were started initially in the Thirties in the coal mining and Heavy Industry areas to relieve unemployment caused by the Great Depression. And today they use the transport and shipping facilities that are available to them equally with the big industries. But it is also true they have grown in scope and have today an existence independent of the heavy industries. Today, in Britain, unlike in the days of the depression, the heavy industries are in full production and yet the Industrial Estates in Development Areas are also growing

Without going into too many technical details, I might explain that there were during the pre-war industrial depression, four areas of Great Britain more heavily hit by unemployment than any others. They were called the distressed areas. They were at Glasgow, South Wales, West Cumberland and the mining area of North East comprising parts of Durham, Northumberland and Yorkshire. In 1934 and in 1937 two special Areas Acts were passed. Their main object was not to organise relief work but to assist the economic recovery of the areas by attracting new industries to them. Non-profit making Corporations were set up and were financed by Government loans. Their chief function was to develope "vast lakes of untapped wealth in arid deserts of want."

The problem of unproductive wealth, human and material, was temporarily solved by the war. With the end of the war the "Distressed" areas became "Development" areas. The change was not merely one of nomenclature, but it was a change of policy and purpose, a very definite well thought-out policy. The basis of the policy is to avoid the recurrence of the tragic waste of pre-war years. The policy is now laid down in and controlled by the Distribution of Industry Act of June 1945.

Today, the five Industrial Estate Companies, acting as agents of the Government, have built and are continuing to build modern, well-appointed factories in the Development Areas. In certain cases, the whole Estate is planned and sites are offered for the building of factories.

But more often standard factories are built, ready to move in and are let out to tenants. The Estate Companies act as benevolent landlords. Necessary services such as steam, gas, electricity are supplied to industrialists leasing factories.

This work is done in co-operation with local authorities such as the county councils, Government Departments and public utility undertakings. Municipal functions, such as road services and cleaning are also looked after by the Companies. Factories are so sited as to absorb labour to the best advantage. Expert advice is provided on the choice of site in relation to standard specifications and vary in size from 5,000 to 60,000 square feet and there is normally room for expansion. Housing facilities, particularly for key workers and managing staff who may have to be recruited from outside, are provided.

New Lines

That does not exhaust the work of the Industrial Estates Companies. Their work is a two stream affair. Besides handling smaller undertakings in Industrial Estates, they encourage big and established Industrial Houses to open new lines or lines ancilliary to their main production in selected sites. Paton and Baldwin, for instance, have put up a huge textile factory at Darlington—the first time that textile industry has moved to that area. Near the Team Valley, the famous cable makers, Henleys, have also put up a huge factory. These are merely illustrative.

Thus it will be seen that the Industrial Estates represent nothing more than planned industrial development, with due regard for human welfare. They have produced, however, new social developments. In the North East area, for instance, where there was only mining and other Heavy Industries unsuitable for famine employment, there was a long tradition of conservatism. Woman's place was in the home and that of the man in the pit.

Today there are far more women employed in the Industrial Estates than men and if what the few whom I questioned said is true it is a happy change for them.

Out of evil comes good, says an optimistic proverb. The State-aided Industrial Estates and the voluntary Service Councils, which I have described in an earlier article arose out of the evil of the Great Depression. The Industrial Estates now represent a unique British compromise. They are distinct from nationalised industries. They represent an escape from the onerous, restrictive traditions of the past. They also represent a perfect association between the State and Private Enterprise. To study them is to understand at least one reason why Britain escaped the horrors of evil aspects of industrial development both under conditions of capitalist anarchy and totalitarian regimentation.

Wearing Scottish dresses the Queen and the Duchess of Kent are seen talking as they await the arrival of King Haakan of Norway.

LAST LOOK ROUND

MASTER TARA SINGH who has become notorious for espousing wrong causes has again created a diversion by leading a black-flag demonstration on the streets of Patiala against the reported decision of the PEPSU Ministry to make Hindi an additional official language in the Punjabi speaking areas. Retaining the touch of the Macabre, the Akali leader included in the demonstration a mock funeral procession by women. The whole agitation was a communal affair as the Sikhs alone participated in the so-called protest of the Punjabis. The Sikh students in educational institutions also abstained from their classes.

To make Hindi as the additional official language in the Punjab is in no way harmful to the interests of the Punjabis. As Hindi has already been accepted by the Constituent Assembly as the national language it will be only mere dissipation of energies on the part of communal minstrels if they try to block its progress. But it is also to be understood by the Government that hustle has proved harmful to the cause of Hindi. This has been amply proved in the case of U.P. where it was fanatically introduced in the high schools. The Muslims and Anglo-Indian students were found to be below the standard. But what the U.P. Government claims as partial success may not prove even part of that success in other states. This view has also been proved correct in the recent Central Government's decision not to have Hindi for competitive examinations for All-India services But to postpone the establishment of Hindi as the official language will be unfortunate. Then the best measure is not to hasten fanatically but to consider the problem in a dispassionate manner. An effort in this direction has been made recently by the Conference of the Hindi Teaching organisations held in New Delhi under the presidentship of Dr. Prasad. The conference has recommended the setting-up of a central organisation which will co-ordinate the work of four regional boards

If sufficient detachment and patience are shown by the authorities, the enthusiasm of the non-Hindi-speaking areas for what is freely conceded to be the premiere language of the nation can be gained, and the bluff of the communalists can be called off.

* * *

Unemployment

Of late, demonstrations by the unemployed all over the country are being rpeorted daily News from Madras, Calcutta and the Punjab narrate a sorry state of affairs on the economic front of the country.

Recently in Calcutta more than 300 youths silently demonstrated before the Employment Exchange demanding jobs, Among them were holders of degree, technicians and refugees. Some of them are reported to have said that they were searching for employment for well over 5 years! One refugee boy in a most dejected mood answered to a pressman's query that he had no other way out but to hang himself if nothing could be done at present.

The survey of the I.L.O. in 14 different countries reveals that more than 79 lakhs were unemployed in 1949, and 104 lakhs in the first quarter 1950. But the I.L.O. while showing India's unemployment in 1950 as insignificant fraction of the labour force of the sub-continent adds significantly that in the under-developed countries 'a large amount of more or less concealed unemployment or underemployment persisted'.

It is dangerous to the national development of a country to allow the energies of youths to be wasted. It is a pity that though many a national scheme is being worked out so far there is no plan to secure full employment on all-India basis. The growing unrest among the youths will imperil the established order and security of the country. The Government of India which has a few pilot projects should train idling technicians and absorb them immediately. The I.L.O. has also pointed out that danger of disorders will jeopardise national reconstruction schemes.

'OH NO—NOT AGAIN—I'M TIRED'

Herblock in The Washington Post.

* * *

Philosophy Of Clothes

TEUFELSDROCKH of whom Thomas Carlyle speaks of in his 'Sartor Resartus' undertakes to expound the moral, political, even religious influences of clothes; he in a thousandfold bearings manifests this grand proposition that man's earthly interests are all hooked and buttoned together and held up by clothes. He says "society is founded on clothes; and again society sails through infinitude of cloth as on a Faust's Mantle, or rather like the sheet of clean and unclean beasts in Apostle's dream. With remarkable logic he concludes 'clothes are defences, against injury to cleanliness, to safety, to modesty, sometimes roguery.'

Belying the conclusion of the philosophic professor comes the news from America of a confusion in matters sartorial which created a grave diplomatic embarrassment. It is said that the wives and daughters of two Pakistan delegates to U.N. who were dressed in their national costumes were mistaken by New Rochelle Police for Gypsy shop-lifters! But after they were identified they were released with formal apologies. How strange it is that what adorned and enhanced the physical features of the nationals one country should be mistaken for the garb of shop-lifters.

But our German philosopher rising to the situation and forseeing the events to come rightly asserts 'the thing visible, nay, the thing imagined, the thing anyway conceived as visible are all illusory. What thou seest is not there on its own account'. It can now be said that the beginning of all wisdom is to look fixedly on clothes or even with armed eyesight till the facts dawn on us.

From Surat comes another thrilling story of a groom who fought for his fundamental right to keep his tight pants on at the supreme hour of his life—marriage! He who claimed the hand of the bride in "shervani and surwal" was asked by the girl's people to don the customary 'dhoti' before the ceremony commenced. Refusing to drap his nether limbs with the effeminate, flowing 'dhoti' he asserted his right to be wedded with his breeches on. And to the consternation of all present the wedlock got stuck up with what was described as a 'deadlock' stretching over 36 hours.

In the tangle over 'breeches or bride' the Bulsar boy finally choosing discretion as better part of valour seems to have reached a compromise with the other party and the marriage was solemnised

Wondrous indeed are the inscrutable and innate qualities of clothes

Agricultural Labour

An All-India inquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers in 813 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling is now being conducted by the Central Ministry of Labour. Prior to this inquiry a preliminary enquiry was held, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Economists and Statisticians attached to the Cabinet Secretariat in 27 villages 3 in Madras, 5 in West Bengal, 4 in Bihar, 2 in Orissa, 2 in Madhya Pradesh, 2 in Assam and 5 in U. P. —from June to November 1949.

The preliminary report of the Central Ministry of Labour throws some light on the standard of living of the Indian agricultural workers and their economic conditions. The sample survey in Bihar villages reveals that only 14.3 per cent of the agriculturists hold more than 10 acres of land. The rest 85.7 per cent of the peasantry possesses between two acres to five acres. An agricultural family (5.6 persons according to the survey) had an income of Rs. 444.4 per annum. Work in the field fetched on an average of Rs. 238.2 or 53 per cent of total income. The average expenditure on food was the highest, being 84.7 per cent on the total. The average debt of a family was Rs. 250.

Though findings of the Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee may not help us to come to an accurate conclusion they will enable us to have an idea of the economic backwardness of our peasantry. Uneconomic holdings and rural indebtedness are permanent features of Indian villages for well over two centuries. The agricultural inquiry bodies set up by the authorities always reported the same situation. The agonising problems are still to be remedied. Though Congress Governments in the states are trying their best to make the peasant stand on his own legs, the vested interests in villages are trying to hold up the progress as it has been witnessed in Bihar, U. P. and some of the feudal states. Only a bold policy and Judicious action will restore the sons of the soil to their rightful place in national economy.

* * *

The Spell Of Opium

"THE Circean spells" of opium which compelled De Quincey to cry in sheer ecstasies and revel in its heavenly glory has now disturbed the moral sensibilities of the Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. 'opium fraternity'. It was the increase in price and non-availability of the all conquering poppy—"which brings an assuaging balm to the hearts of the rich and poor alike, for the wounds that will never heal and for the pangs of grief that tend the spirit to rebel"—that has created a furore amongst the addicts. With unique sobriety and harmony, they united in a body to ventilate their grievances to the government. The consumers of the etheral drug with no disorder of mental faculties but with intellectual equipoise called on the State to issue ration cards and ensure good quality of the drug. The influence of the narcotic has also given an expansion to the heart and mind, as they benevolently appealed to the young at the conference to avoid totally this pernicious habit. This expansion of the benigner feelings may be a temporary awakening from the mental languour and the "anarchy of dreaming sleep". This selflessness of the opium addicts is indeed commendable, but more praise worthy is the action of the government which promised to do its best to alleviate their grievances!

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from page 3)

they do,—do not even enjoy the benefits of their own labour and unknowingly pass them on to others. In moments of crisis, Gandhiji used to await the inner call for months before making fateful decisions. These Mahatmas have inner calls every night, and as per schedule, but still hear them not.

* * *

What is the connection between swearing and snoring?, you might ask. The swearer uses the lung power to shout and gesticulate while the lung power uses the snorer. The former is the active voice and the latter is the passive voice. This should be a broad hint to those who attempt to stifle the voice of freedom. Freedom of expression is a biological necessity in the body politic of man. The nation cannot go without it. My advice to Mr. Pandey is "Hands off swearers." It is better that surcharged humanity lets off steam in easy instalments, instead of quaking and erupting. Let us avert an Assam in Bombay.

* * *

The "Pioneer" of Lucknow publishes the following story of a triple apology which ended a two hour "pen down" strike in the office of the Divisional Superintendent of the East Indian Railway at Moradabad. The trouble started when a clerk began arguing with an officer over his application for leave.

The officer, it is alleged, asked the clerk not "to bark". It was the officer who was "barking", retorted the clerk.

* * *

After this, the clerk went to the Office Superintendent, handed in his resignation, and then complained to his Union about the "conduct" of the officer. The Union replied with a strike call, and the entire clerical staff walked out.

* * *

As the Divisional Superintendent got the news of the strike, he came out and apologised to the strikers on his colleague's behalf. And then this is what happened.

* * *

The strikers refused to go back to their desks unless the officer concerned apologised. The officer expressd his rgrets, but the strikers shouted: "He must apologise." The officer had to apologise in the end.

* * *

Meanwhile, another officer, who was among the onlookers, remarked that such defiant clerks would have been dealt with differently in the past. This was the signal for a renewed shout: "He must apologise, too, or we will stay out." And the upshot of all this was that the second officer also apologised, and the triumphant clerks walked back to their desks.

Moral: Swearers, beware.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Introducing Trieste 'B' Zone

Stamps Of The Yugoslav Army Administration

TUCKED away at the north of the Adriatic Sea is the Bay of Trieste, the town of that name having caused several flutterings in diplomatic and political dovecotes ever since it was split in two. The Italians claim that Trieste is theirs, while the Yugoslavs are equally insistent.

The result is that the place has been declared a "Free Territory" divided into two zones, one under the Allied Military Command and the other under the administration of the Yugoslav Army. The two administrations of Trieste are completely independent of each other, as are the governments of the respective zones.

Naturally enough this division has also affected the various governmental services, and thus we have all postal, telegraphic and telephonic affairs split between the powers concerned. The stamps of Trieste are among the most interesting offshoots of the last war. While there have been several "pseudo-governmental" issues from various places occupied by one enemy or other, the stamps of Trieste have been relatively free of stigmas.

In India we have been receiving quite an amount of mail from the "A" Zone, carrying the current Italian stamps overprinted "A. M.G.—F.T.T." (Allied Military Government—Free Territory of Trieste), although the "B" Zone issues, with which this article deals, are less familiar in this country.

As was said above, the "A" Zone has always used Italian stamps, distinctively overprinted. The "B" Zone, on the other hand, has, except in a couple of instances, issued separate stamps solely for use in the Territory.

First Issue

The first issue of Trieste after the separation of the Zones took place in 1948, when, on the 1st of May, a series of stamps came out bearing tri-lingual inscriptions, in Slovene, Croat and Italian. These stamps bear the symbolic device known as a "triptych", the value of the labels being 100 liras for each of the languages noted above.

The second issue of the "B" Zone, (1st May, 1949) was a greenish-black stamp of 10 liras denomination. The same year the Yugoslav army introduced monetary reforms in the Territory, and introduced the Dinar. This naturally led to special stamps being required, and in this year the first of the overprinted sets was issued, current Yugoslav stamps being pressed into service after being overprinted "VUJA-STT"

This inscription corresponds to the "AMG-FTT" of the Allied Zone issues, and stands for "Vojna Uprava Jugoslovenske Armije—Slobodna Teritoeija Trsta" This mouthful of thoroughly unpronounceable stuff is Slav for "Military Administration of the Jugoslav Army of the Free Territory of Trieste."!

UPU & Rail Set

During the same year, two commemorative sets were brought out, one for the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union, the other for the Centenary of Jugoslav Railways. Both these sets are adapted for use in Trieste by overprinting the corresponding Jugoslav commemorative issues. Values of 5 din. blue and 12 din. brown came out on 8th October 1949 for the U.P.U. celebration, design being a large globe with plane flying across it and below the older forms of mail transport.

The Railway Centenary consists of four values.—2 dinars, green; 3 din. red; 5 din. blue; 10 din. orange-red—and the stamps were issued both perforated and imperforate. With both the last mentioned sets, extra precautions to prevent forgery were taken, the stamps being overprinted with a faint "burelage" in the colour of the basic stamp before being overprinted "VUJA-STT".

Probably the reason for the previous commemoratives for Trieste having to be overprinted was that the transition from the lira to the dinar did not allow separate designs to be executed in time. But in the next series—issued for the May-day celebrations of 1950—the currency was altered to dinars on the basic Trieste stamp. There are two stamps in this set: 3 dinars, violet and 10 dinars, carmine-red.

Economic Series

The preceding stamps are rather dull affairs. But the next issue, which set out to publicise the economic activities of the "B" Zone, is a pictorial set of eight values, each devoted to a different industry. Agriculture, the wine industry, fisheries, bees and flowers are all represented. All the values of this set carry in the right hand corner of the stamp a letter from the name of the engraver of the series—STRENAR.

The Air services of the Trieste "B" Zone are represented by the issue of three sets. The first of these, issued in 1948, consists of two values—25 liras, grey, and 50 liras, red-orange. This set was issued on the occasion of the Economic Exhibition of Capodistria. The next set, issued later the same year, is also in liras, each of the seven values having different designs. With the change over to dinars, the stamps were issued surcharged with the new currency.

Trieste is a place well away from the beaten track as far as collectors in this part of the world are concerned. While the stamps are not always very easy to obtain, they are not too numerous, do not contain any howling rarities and are fairly alive with history, for Trieste, during the turbulent years of this century, has had a checquered career, reflected with all its various changes, in the stamps that have been put out by various authorities.

(Based on an article by Mons. Nicolas Pavlovitch, well-known philatelist and member of the administrattive council of the Union of Serb Philatelists).

NEW PACIFIC FLIGHT

On his recent survey flight from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, to Valparaiso, Chile, Australian airman Captain Patrick Gordon Taylor carried a special freight of air mail letters which will be of interest to philatelists throughout the world.

Two bags of mail, containing about 2,000 letters, and weighbing 100 lbs., were loaded on to the Catalina flying-boat FRIGATE BIRD II in which Captain Taylor and a crew of four made the historic south Pacific flight. The General Post Office, Sydney franked the letters with a special cancellation embodying an outline map of Australia and route sketch across the Pacific.

The flight began at the flying-boat base, Rose Bay, on March 13, and terminated there on April 21. On his 8,000 miles outward flight Captain Taylor touched down and made surveys at Noumea (New Caledonia), Suva (Fiji), Semoa, Aitutaki, Tahiti, Mangareva (Gambier Group) Easter Island and Valparaiso.

The flight proved that adequate bases exist in the south Pacific to make an Australian—South America airline practicable, using either flying-boats, or land planes. The Australian Government sponsored Captain Taylor's flight. Sections of the south Pacific had been flown previously but Taylor's flight was the first ever made by the one aircraft over the whole distance.

One of the covers carried on this flight is franked by stamps from several lands. There are the ½d, 4d, 5d, 5½d 6d and 8d definatives of Australia along with a 1d from Western Samoa, a 6d from Fiji, and two stamps from French territory; 10c, New Caledonia and 15c French Oceania

(This interesting bit of information comes from the Office of the Australian High Commissioner in India).

AUCTIONS AND SNOB VALUE

The undue value that philatelists often place on pieces from famous collections is often out of all proportion to the actual value of the stamp. In a way of course, philately itself puts a definite value on something that is intrinsically worthless, for one can neither eat a stamp or wear it. But in common with "curios" and other objets d'art, stamps have a certain value fixed, over a period of time, by those who know something about such things.

But when a collection of some world-famous philatelist comes under the hammer, it is not the actual rarity of the stamps that seems to command the high realisations, but purely sentimental considerations. There were countless instances in the sales held after the death of America's best loved collector President Roosevelt. Pieces in no way different from those in a thousand other collections fetched astronomical prices, and the crowning touch came when a completely empty album brought almost a hundred times its actual value.

There is little doubt that there is something to be said for writing "Ex Ferrary" or "Ex Hind" under a SHOW-PIECE that at one time belonged to one of these world famous collectors. But when one puts a tag of this sort under a tuppeny-ha'penny label merely because Hind or Ferrary happened to own it, it appears to be carrying things to absurd lengths. There has been quite a deal of unfavourable comment on happenings in connection with the sale in America of stamps from the collection of King Farouk of Egypt. I had mentioned the sale on this page some time ago, and I was not the only one to imagine that at least a fair quantity of stamps from the Royal collections was to be auctioned. This seems to have been very far from the truth. The "Stamp Mirror", some issues back, carried some notes from their New York Correspondent about this particular sale, and these notes are an illuminating commentary on what lengths some collectors are prepared to go to for the sake of a little "snob value" attached to their stamps

There are even more peculiar things about this particular sale, as the following extract from "Stamp Mirror" will show. The Editorial comments of this magazine are even more pungent!

The auction which the advertisers said "will rank with the centuries' (sic) greatest," is finished. Attendance was good, bidding was brisk and prices strong, but the American public still doesn't know which lots were actually duplicates from the collection of King Farouk I of Egypt," which were from the J. and H. Stolow stock and "other owners".

The sale, staged through eleven sessions over a six-day period, consisted of 5,616 individual lots, ranging from single rarities to wholesale quantities, described in one of the largest catalogues ever produced.

The sale itself, however, was one of the most controversial held in modern times. Collectors and dealers admitted that it was cleverly presented and shrewdly advertised. J. and H. Stolow elaborately played up the fact that the sale "featured" Farouk's duplicates and while the catalogue widely proclaimed the monarch's (and his father's) stamp activities, never once did it identify the exact lots. Unsuspecting philatelic editors jumped to conclusions. They received press releases most carefully worded to keep within the letter of the truth, for even if only a single stamp from King Farouk's collection was in the sale, they still would be accurate.

SUGGESTIVE TERMS

However the phrases were couched in such suggestive terms that many editors told readers what the advertisements did not—some published reports averred that nearly all of the 5,616 lots were ex-Farouk. To add still further effect, the catalogue promised buyers a fancy certificate, but again this does not identify lots; it merely states "This certifies that the attached is lot number....from the historic auction sale held on May 14-19, 1951, featuring duplicates from the collection of H. M. King Farouk."

How many and what lots in the 5,616 lot sale came from the Palace in Cairo? That is the mystery. When asked, J. and H. Stolow refused to say because "revealing this information would betray a confidence." Whose confidence?

If a king is willing to allow his name to be used would he have any objections to letting it be known which are his stamps?

The vendors say the sale featured 'duplicates." King Farouk has a collection of Egyptian and Confederate State stamps. The first ten lots and a few others later in the sale, were of Egyptian material. There were no "Confederates."

• MADE TO ORDER ERRORS

The rest of the sale had a great many items from a very well-known German collection and a generous number of proofs, made-to-order errors and other impure philatelic items known to have been stocked by the auction firm in its capacity as wholesalers.

An enquiry at the Royal Egyptian Embassay brought the reply "no stamps were transmitted by His Majesty to Stolow via the embassy." Asked if a consignment could have been sent directly the Embassy said that only shipments worth less than £ 25 are sent outside of the diplomatic channels, especially to the United States.

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REFERENDUM TO OUTLAW REDS

Australia's Move

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Australian Government will soon have to hold a referendum on the question of outlawing the Communists in the country, said by Mr. D. Rose McLarty, Premier of West Australia who passed through Bombay today on his way from London to Freemantle by s. s. 'Strathmore.'

Mr. McLarty told pressmen that at a recent State Premiers' conference the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies had asked for more powers for the Federal Government in order to enable it to deal with the Communists effectively. The Prime Minister was, however, doubtful about his proposal being accepted by the State Governments.

The only other course left open, he said, was to take a referendum and such a step was inevitable. If in the referendum the Government move was favoured by a majority of not only the people of Australia but also of the people of the individual states, the Communism in that country would die.

Tandon's Promise To D.P.s

PATHANKOT, June 23, (PTI): Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President, All India Congress accompanied by Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, President Punjab State Congress and Shri Achint Ram, member Parliament arrived here by air today.

Mr. Tandon was taken through decorated streets of the city.

In the course of a speech at the Town Hall the Congress President assured displaced persons that every effort would be made to remove their difficulties.

He left for Nadaun by air to attend a political conference.

Outlaw Rearrested

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 23: Mohar Singh Thakur, a notorious outlaw of Madhya Pradesh who recently escaped from prison was arrested by the Panna police. The outlaw was a source of terror to the whole State.

AVOID VAGUE SLOGANS

ADVICE TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): Giving a general outline of the Congress election campaign, Congress Secretary, Mohanlal Gautam has asked the Congress Committees not to indulge in "mere demagogic oration and vague slogans" but to tell the electorate "frankly" as to what the Congress wants to do for implementing a "comprehensive constructive programme."

In a circular issued to all Provincial and District Congress Committees he has suggested distribution of propaganda literature at a reasonable price, "carefully planned" public meetings, small gatherings of "friendly type", "household meetings" of women and youth organisations as forms of the election campaign.

Mr. Gautam has advised the Congress Committees to organise study circles, week end schools, tea talks and social gatherings as means to educate workers and to establish intimate contact with Congressmen and sympathisers.

SCIENTIFIC PLAN

He also suggested that each constituency should be organised on a scientific plan and reasonable members be placed in charge of different constituency committees, divided into special committees set up on polling centre basis.

The Congress Secretary said: "It behoves us to tell them (the electorate) frankly in clear and easy terms what we want to do and what are the possibilities of implementing a comprehensive constructive programme so as to raise the standard of living of the people of India by harnessing the national resources."

"It is through a systematic method of preparation of speeches, building up of ideas, debates, simple talks, set speeches and mock canvasses that the art (election campaign) can be practised", he added.

LAND REFORMS IN KASHMIR

Work On Details Of Second Phase

SRINAGAR, June 23, (PTI): With the first phase of the Kashmir land reforms going according to schedule, the Kashmir Government is now working out details of the second phase, for the abolition of intermediaries which they hope to complete simultaneously with the first by April 1, 1952.

In the first phase, big estates have been abolished and land is being transfered to tillers of the soil and fixity of tenure is being assured to them.

A rather complicated land tenure pattern in the State is expected to be simplified when the two phases are completed.

Under the present pattern there are six intermediaries between the State and the actual tillers, namely superior owners, inferior owners, landlords, occupancy tenants, non-occupancy tenants and sometimes leaseholders, with inumerable variations in different parts of the State.

PLOT AGAINST PERON

Five Army Officials Suspended

BUENOS AIRES, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): Argentina's War Minister, General Franklin Lucero, announced last night that five junior army officers had been suspended after discovery of a movement to spread disaffection within the ranks.

In a proclamation the Minister connected the alleged plot with "the plan of confusion aimed at disturbing order conceived by separatist elements and recently denounced by the press."

The Peronista Press on Thursday published further details of a plot alledgedly engineered by "international capitalism" to assassinate President Juan Peron and overthrow the regime.

EMERGENCY DECLARED IN ERITREA

ASMARA, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): A state of emergency was declared in the southern half of Eritrea today in a bid to end the age-long feud between tribes living in the area.

The military have been ordered to comb the area. Recently forty were killed and an unknown number wounded in a tribal clash.

Royal Air Force fighters from outside Eritrea have been taking part in today's large-scale combing out operations.

EXPENDITURE ON HOSTEL BUILDINGS

University Senate Approves Syndicate's Action

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a protracted debate, the Bombay University Senate at its special meeting today accorded administrative sanction to the University Syndicate for the expenditure on the hostel buildings, now under construction on the grounds of the University Department of Chemical Technology at Matunga. Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati presided.

A resolution to this effect, moved by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar on behalf of the Syndicate and passed by the Senate, demanded inter alia that the General Fund of the University should be drawn upon to meet the cost of the scheme in excess of the Government grant received for the purpose, it being understood that the amount so drawn shall not exceed Rs. 3,50,000 in any case, and that the amount drawn was reimbursed to the General Fund in the manner prescribed by the Syndicate.

Moving the resolution Sir Vithal regretted that the construction of the hostel should have been taken up without following the correct procedure and without obtaining the administrative sanction of the Senate. He hoped that the Senate would condone this failure on the part of the Syndicate, and give its sanction even at this belated hour.

AMENDMENT MOVED

Dr. G. M. Kurulkar moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed and that a Committee be appointed to examine the extent of the need for drawing upon the General Fund of the University to meet the cost of the scheme in excess of the Government grant received for the purpose.

Dr. S. K. Murnajan, supporting the amendment criticised the way in which the syndicate had tried to bypass the Senate in a matter of great "financial importance". He felt that drawing the amount of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs would add to the financial strain on the University.

Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice Bhagwati explained the circumstances under which the "error" had been committed by the Syndicate. He however appealed to the Senate not to hamper the laudable project of building the hostel.

After a long debate, on an appeal made by Sir Vithal, Dr. Kurulkar withdrew his amendment and the original resolution according the administrative sanction to the Syndicate was passed unanimously.

The special meeting of the Senate was followed by the ordinary general meeting at which the budget estimates of the University for 1951-52 and the revised estimates for 1950-51 were carried.

Moving the Estimates on behalf of the Syndicate Principal V. K. Joag was glad to point out that the University had staved off temporarily the financial crisis referred to in the last report. He added that among the factors which had contributed to the present happy position and which had enabled the University authorities to proceed with their expansion programme were the retrenchment policy enunciated by the Syndicate increase in th etuition fees, rise in the number of students appearing at various examinations, and the decision of the Bombay Government to consolidate and increase the grant to a substantial sum of Rs. 6,25,000.

Earlier Mr. S. M. Shah, Principal L. N. Welinglar and Mr. A. S. Sthalekar were elected to serve on the Board of Accounts.

The Senate by a resolution granted permanent affiliation to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, for teaching courses of study leading up to the B. E. Examination.

PILFERAGE OF RAIL PARCELS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The passengers and Traffic Relief Association in a press note says:

Recently the number of complaints about lost or pilfered parcels containing Mangoes, Ghee etc., have been on the increase. Owing to the small value involved members of the public find it extremely troublesome to lodge claims. The Association will take up such cases with all necessary details with a view to obtaining redress.

ASK STALIN TO STOP WAR

VOA Suggestion To Listeners

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPA): The "Voice of America" asked overseas listeners to flood Moscow with mail demanding peace in Korea, reports James Roper, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The Voice repeated the United States' stand that the Korean war could be ended near the 38th Parallel.

"We want peace," said the Voice Commentator, "and what's more, we are not ashamed of wanting it. We know who can stop the war—Stalin. Writing him a letter means little, but if every one of you within the sound of my voce writers letter a flood of mail will hit Moscow that will rock it to its foundation. Addressed simple-Generalissimo Stalin, Kremlin, U.S.S.R.—write whatever you want. My message is simple, two or three words: 'stop killing'.

So far the appeal had been broadcast to Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, the Arab States, Iran, Brazil, Korea, Malaya, Siam and Viet Nam.

Cheering Crowds Greet "Delhi"

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika), June 23, (PTI): Residents of the city, which lies mostly round the harbour, had a pleasant surprise as they woke to find INS "Delhi" already in the harbour while they were yet to prepare to meet it at the outer ridge bay.

There was a cheering crowd at the entrance even at that eearly hour. Some came out swimming to the channel buoys, miles off to greet the ship.

Rear Admiral Barnard called on the Acting Governor Mr. E. R. E. Surridge, who was later received with seventeen-gun salute on the Delhi.

Other dignitaries to visit the ship include the Chief Justice, the Mayor of Dar-Es-Salaam, the Provincial Commissioner and the Commander of the North Rhodesian Battalian.

USE THE WAGON LOCKING DEVICE

Memo To Railway Board

CALCUTTA, June 23, (PTI): A memorandum signed by a large number of scientists, electrical engineers and citizens of Calcutta has been submitted to the Railway Board urging it to adopt the electrical locking device invented by Mr. P. C. Mukerjee of Calcutta.

The memorandum asked the Government to reconsider its decision not to try any further the device on the basis of the findings of an expert committee. It urged the Government to appoint a new committee including non-officials to report on the device.

U. S. Shipping Strike

NEW YORK, June 23, (UPA): The week old shipping strike by 50,000 CIO National Maritime Union workers on the east and gulf coasts ended on Friday night when the Shippers and the Union reached agreement on a new contract.

BURMESE AMBASSADOR CALLS ON NEHRU

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): U Kyin, Burma's new Ambassador to India today made his first official call on Prime Minister Nehru here.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

DELHI IN GRIP OF BLACKMARKETERS

FOR the last three years a new drama has been staged in New Delhi, sometimes in October. The Officers of the Finance Ministry, in Autumn every year, make a review of the financial situation of the Government of India. They thereafter, solemnly declare the imperative necessity of effecting some economies. Conference are held in order to create a climate for economy.

New files are started, and each Ministry is cross-examined critically. An atmosphere of uncertainty pervades the Secretariat which, among other things, completely dislocates all work. The temporary Staff Organises meetings against any possible retrenchment. By degrees, the atmosphere is cleared up and February 28, sees the end of the drama. When the curtain is rung down, the spectators find that they have become poorer by the Finance Minister's budget proposals announced after 6 p.m. on the last day of February. As for the expenditure, the budget estimates always disclose an increase over the previous year. A laboured explanation about flexible and rigid portions of the expenditure further disillusions the tax-payer. Enquiries show that even the target of Rs five crores of promised economy will not be reached.

Conferences Galore

Let me cite some cases. The Ministry of Finance has laid down that no Conferences, entailing further expenditure should be convened. A Plantation Labour Conference, however was called resulting in the Plantation Labour Bill, now pending before Parliament, the financial effects of which are roughly placed at Rs 50,000 a year additional expenditure to begin with.

A Conference to propagate Hindi in non-Hindi areas was held here last week. It created a Central Board with four Regional Boards The Ministry of Education, it was announced, would be the Secretariat for the Boards. The Ministry has presented a bill of Rs. five lakhs a year, to begin with.

The Ministry of Education has had a University Commission, the report of which has been under examination for over a year. The Ministry has been very keen to appoint a similar Commission for Secondary Education. The Standing Finance Committee, which discussed the proposal, held that the expenses of the Commission should be borne by the State Governments. The State Governments, however, are unwilling to shell out any money for such venture

Instead of dropping the proposal, the Ministry would like it to be financed from the Central revenues. Speaking purely hypothetically, will the Centre also pay for the implementation of its recommendations, if the State Governments expressed their inability to do so?

Seven Committees were appointed by the Ministry of Health in the post-Independence period They were (1) Indegenous systems of Medicine Committee, (2) Enviromental Hygiene Committee (3) Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee (4) Leprosy Committee, (5) Local Finance Enquiry Committee (6) Delhi Municipal Organisation Committee and (7) Delhi Improvement Trust Committee. All the Committees have reported, some of them a year ago. Their reports are being examined and digested So also with the Ministry of Education where almost every aspect of education has been carefully examined. Parliament is often told that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to implement the recommendations

Adulteration

The following is lifted from the annual report of the Ministry of Health:—

1. "Adulteration of food products has become a serious menace and prevails throughout the country, in spite of existing Food Laws in various States. With a view to control this menace effectively and to achieve uniformity, it is proposed to promote suitable legislation in this matter."

2. "The control of drugs is exercised under the Drugs Act, 1940 and the Drugs Rules, 1945, which were brought into force from April 1, 1947. The Central Government is responsible for control over standards of drugs imported into India and over the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the Centrally Administered Areas. Two inspectors have been appointed in Ajmere and Delhi."

Some comments are necessary Firstly, it took two years to frame rules under the Drugs Act and another two years to enforce them. Secondly, the proposed bill will only control and not check or eradicate adulteration. It is admitted that enforcement of the Act and Rules made under it, is the responsibility of the Central Government in Part C. States

Adulterated Food And Faked Medicine

DOCTORS PERTURBED BY DRUG RACKET

ADULTERATION of food, faking of medical goods, sale of spurious drugs and colourable imitation of patent medicines have become a racket in Delhi, causing suffering and death to innocent victims. These traffickers in death have also entered the field of cosmetics to load their pockets.

Government is proposing to bring in anti-adulteration legislation, but our correspondent is pessimistic about the desired result, when the Act in existence is not vigilantly implemented.

Spurious Goods

How the Central Government discharges its responsibility will be evident from the following:—

"In Delhi today, one is never sure the medicine one purchases from a chemists' shop is genuine. This is because nearly all commonly used brands and patents of drugs are being spuriously produced and widely marketed The evil has gradually, but systematically, made its inroads nto the distribution machinery of medicinal goods during the past one year.

These spurious goods have been so perfected in outward appearances that even the tried eyes of an experienced physician cannot distinguish the faked stuff from the genuine. From the simple quinine to the costly chloromycetine (latest drug for typhoid)—all have been copied out. A doctor told me he was cheated recently by one of the reputed and well-established chemists of New Delhi He secured a packet of quinine for a malaria patient. The medicine having had no effect after use of the proper dose, he put the residue of the medicine to a laboratory test and discovered it was merely bicarbonate of soda

Chloromycetine is faked by refilling used bottles. It is an American manufacture and a bottle of 12 capsules sells in Delbi for Rs 36. There is, therefore, a race for the tiny bottles (about 2 inches in length and one inch in diameter) for each of which the kabariwallas are prepared to pay Rs 10 Most of the sulpha drugs have been successfully faked and imitation castophene tablets are plentiful, while the Cod Liver oil is usually adulterated with groundnut oil. Manufacture of fake penicillin, it appears, has not yet been tried, because they can make the same profit by adopting another easier method.

Penicillin bottles bear a label which indicate the date of expiry and the number of units each tablet contains. It is not difficult to print new labels extending the date of expiry and increasing the strength of the tablet; and this is exactly what the fakers do.

Allopathic doctors are the most concerned over this confusion in the medicinal world, because it is damaging their profession. **They fear public faith in their system of treatment will be shaken, if the situation is allowed to continue any longer.**

Cruel Joke

Even more pitiable is the plight of the patients who faithfully gulp down the coloured substances, little knowing these have no bearing on the illness they are meant to cure. Sometimes, helplessly but unknowingly, they progress towards sure death, because some wicked profiteer is playing on them a cruel joke.

The medicines apart, a similar racket has overtaken the world of cosmetics also. All the popular brands of cold and vanishing creams and powder vases have been faked. The fakers have not stopped at that. Even lipstick has not been spared. Doctors have had to treat many women of dermatitis (a kind of skin disease) of lips."

"The issue, therefore is, what is the use of the proposed anti-adulteration legislation, when an Act in existence and operation is not being implemented. The Government says that it has appointed an Inspector for Delhi to enforce the Drugs Act. The Inspector should know that in one small locality of Chandini Chowk, there are nearly 120 shops of druggists, who according to reports, are feeding this part of country with spurious drugs. He should also know that there is a regular trade in empty cases and bottles of well-known drugs. The fact, however, is that Ministers are anxious to shine by enacting lengthy pieces of legislation, which may never be implemented.

The Estimates and Public Accounts Committees will shortly be meeting here. The issue, they should examine is whether the tax-payer is getting the worth of his money. The Welfare Ministries have expanded beyond recognition. They are daily planning to expand. The issue is what in return the tax-payer is getting from their activities.

For instance, have the standards of sanitation and medical aid been improved or has the quality of education imparted now is better than in 1946? The second aspect of the problem relates to legislation. For example, Parliament, before passing the seven Labour Bills, now pending before it, should enquire how many of the Labour Laws have been enforced and with what results. A similar yardstick should be applied to other Welfare Ministries. The third aspect of the problem relates to Committees. Parliament should ask for the progress report on the recommendations of various Committees set up since August 15, 1947.

The bigger question, however is whether Parliament itself is interested in these "small" matters? Many are happy, if more Committees are appointed and more bills are brought up before Parliament. Members are also human beings and they have to live.

CZECH PROTEST TO AMERICA

"Violation" Of Air Frontier

PRAGUE, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia accused the United States today of "systematically and grossly violating the territorial sovereignty of the Czech Republic by the "intentional and systematic" crossing of the Czech air frontier by American aircraft.

In a personal note to the American Ambassador in Prague on the subject of two American jet aircraft which landed near Prague on June 8, Mr. William Siroky Czech Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister said the two planes violated the Czech frontier.

Mr. Siroky's note, a reply to a personal note from the American Ambassador demanding the release of the two pilots of the jets, said it must be emphatically pointed out "that in this case, the territorial sovereignty of the Czech Republic was violated by armed aircraft which, in addition, were in full action readiness.

"In view of this fact Czech authorities must very carefully investigate whether it was really a training flight, an emergency situation and whether the Czech air space has been violated unintentionally."

Mr. Siroky's note included a list of 116 alleged causes of violation of Czechoslovak air space since January 15.

MODELS . EVERYWHERE

WOMEN strive for it and men are inspired by it, so beauty has become a universal commodity, and modelling, its commercial expression, a vast and growing industry. Around the world, the glamour of klieg lights and camera attracts millions of pretty girls.

In France, a top model may make only $90 a month, but her high prestige is added compensation. In Australia competition is keen, but successful models earn twice as much as shopgirls. Everywhere, the fashion industry has proved that "beauty is silent eloquence."

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ENGLAND WINS SECOND TEST BY TEN WICKETS

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st innings) .. 311
SOUTH AFRICA (1st innings) .. 115

SOUTH AFRICA (2nd innings)

Eric Rowan c Ikin b Statham	10
Waite c Compton b Tattersall	17
McGlew b Tattersall	2
Nourse lbw b Wardle	3
Cheetham b Statham	54
Fullerton lbw b Bedser	60
Van Ryneveld c Ikin b Tattersall	18
Athol Rowan c Brown b Bedser	10
Mann c Brown b Tattersall	13
Chubb b Tattersall	3
McCarthy not out	2
Extras	19
Total	211

Bowling Analysis: Bedser 24-8-53-2; Statham 17-6-33-2; Tattersall 32.2-14-49-5; Wardle 20-5-44-1; Compton 2-0-13-0.

ENGLAND (2nd innings)

Hutton not out	12
Ikin not out	4
Extra	0
Total (for no wkt.)	16

Bowling Analysis: Nourse 2-0-9-0; Eric Rowan 1.5-0-7-0.

Thailand Badminton Stars Arrive

BOMBAY, Saturay: The five players of the Thailand team and the secretary arrived about an hour and a half later than the scheduled time. The aircraft that was carrying them was delayed due to stormy weather. Nevertheless the players alighted smiling and declared that they had a pleasant journey.

Boon Thong Lekhakul, the Honorary Secretary of the Badminton Association of Thailand who is accompanying the side as the non-playing captain, was very modest in declaring strength of the side. He stated that theirs was a young side with Pinit Pattabong being the youngest who is only 18. He added that Dhep Dhattavara, the Thailand champion, was playing in good form and that his players would put up their best performance against India.

He further said that they were handicapped in doubles as they usually played in trios in Thailand. Dhep is only a singles player. Thad Khoe Prasert is to combine with Pinit Pattabong and Kho Tan Jui with Sunthorn Suppaphan. Thad Khoe Praset and Sunthorn Suppaphan may also play in singles.

The final selection of the singles and doubles players will be done three days before the matches.

Record Holder Wilt Beaten In A.A.A.U. 10,000 Metres Run

BERKLEY (California), June 23 (PTI-Reuter): Curtis Stone beat Fred Wilt, leading United States distance runner, by two yards to win the 10,000 metres American A. A. U. Championships here yesterday.

Stone's time was 32 minutes 30.7 seconds. The record for the championships is 31 minutes 5.7 seconds set up by Wilt in 1949.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. I.C.I. vs Asbestos

5-40 p.m. Shell vs Dockyard (Senior Harwood League).

Oval

4 p.m. Young India Footballers vs Vijaya F.C. 5 p.m. Students Union vs Bombay Port F.C. 6 p.m. Satya Vijaya vs Mogaveera S.C.

Lloyd Reclamation

5 p.m. Shree Krishna F.C. vs Uchil United S.C. 6 p.m. Jai Bharat F.C. vs Jai Hind F.C. (Karnataka League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

3-30 p.m. Bhaiwada S.C. vs I.C.I. 'B'. 4-30 p.m. Rainbow 'A' vs I.A.F. 5-30 p.m. Wimco S.C. vs Blue Wizards (Indian League)

G.I.P. Railway Ground:

3-30 p.m. Sindworba S.C. vs Kohinoor Mills 4-30 p.m. Bombay Star vs Matunga Students 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Railway 'C' vs Twinkle Star (Junior Harwood League).

South African Batsmen Fail Against Fast Bowlers

LONDON, June 23 (PTI-Reuter).

ENGLAND beat South Africa by ten wickets in the Second Test Match at Lords today and thus levelled the 1951 series between the two countries.

South Africa won the First Test at Nottingham, and there are three more to be played, at Manchester, Leeds and the Oval.

England scored 311 in their first innings and then enforced the follow on after they had dismissed the visitors for 115. In the second innings South Africa scored 211 and thus left England with sixteen runs to win.

It was by the same margin, of ten wickets, that England last won a test match at Lords, in 1947, also against South Africa.

TRIUMPH FOR TATTERSALL

The match was a triumph for the England offspinner Roy Tattersall, who took seven wickets in the first innings and five in the second to finish match figures of 60.2 over, 24 maidens, 101 runs, 12 wickets.

The last six South African wickets fell in just under two hours this morning for the addition of 74 runs to the overnight score. Cheetham and Fullerton, who had batted so well yesterday, never looked comfortable against the fast bowlers with the new ball and they fell to Statham and Bedser respectively.

The rmeaining batsmen hit out brightly but did not last long.

The England openers Hutton and Ikin scored the sixteen runs to win off twenty-three balls, bowled by the South African captain and vice-captain, Dudley Nourse and Eric Rowan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GAIN FULL POINT

Harwood League Second Division Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Gymkhana collected two more valuable points defeating Blue Wizards by three goals to one in the Second Division Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel this evening. Earlier, Rainbow Sports Club trounced General Motors to the tune of five goals to nil in the same competition. In the first game of the evening a solitary goal scored by John Gonsalves enabled Goan Rovers to collect both the points at the expense of Rainbow Sports Club "B" in the third Division League.

The game between Bombay Gymkhana and Blue Wizards was played at a fast pace with even nature of the exchanges. The Blue Wizards were first to forget ahead two minutes after the start through Oliver Andrade Linaker, however, restored equality for Gymkhana a few minutes before the breather by converting a spot-kick The teams crossed over with one all.

After the interval Bombay Gymkhana completed their tally by notching two more goals through Mellock, who headed the ball in off a flag-kick taken by Tendvis and inside-right Millican who beat the rival custodian D'Souza with a long range shot.

Rainbow S. C. enjoyed a lion share of the exchanges and dominated the game for long spell. After a barren first half Rainbow S. C. registered all their five goals in the concluding session. Those who were responsible for the score were: Michael, D. Solomon, Gopal, B. Indulkar and Oscar.

U.S. Kids Permitted To Swim The Channel

LONDON, June 23 (UPA): British Immigration officials changed their minds Saturday and decided it was all right for the swimming Tongay kids of Florida to enter Britain and try to swim the English Channel.

SHIRLEY FRY WINS SINGLES TITLE

LONDON, June 23 (UPA): Shirley Fry of the United States became the new holder of the London Grass Courts women's singles championship by beating compatriot Nancy Chaffee, 6-3, 8-6, in the final at the Queen's Club Saturday.

TEST ENDS IN TWO DAYS EARLY: £ 6,000 LOSS

LONDON, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): England's victory over South Africa by the third day of the five-day test today means a loss of about £6,000 to the MCC.

Thousands of people who bought advance tickets for Lords on Monday lose their money for there is no refund. MCC announced in February that no tickets would be sold in advance for the fifth day (Tuesday).

Race Betting Debts To Be Made Recoverable At Law?

MELBOURNE (UPA): Legislation making betting debts recoverable at law will be introduced to the Victorian state cabinet for recommendation to the State legislature.

The proposed action would enable horse race betters to sue "welshing" bookmakers, and vice versa. At present betting debts cannot be made basis for legal suits.

The Victorian Bookmakers' Association played a large part in planning the recommended legislation.

KARNATAK FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Karnatak Football League at Oval today.

Kanara Y F 4 boals (Anand 1 Lewis 2 and Naidu)—Mangalore Blues 0.

Vande Mataram 1 goal (Pinto), Vijaya Prakash 0.

Due to heavy rain in the field the first match between Kanara Bros and Kanara Young Boys has been cancelled.

RAILWAYMEN SUFFER FIRST REVERSE

Tatas Gain Full Points In Harwood League Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, so far second in the Senior Harwood League, suffered their first reverse in the League when they lost by a solitary goal to St. Francis Goans at the Cooperage this evening; while earlier Tata Sports collected full points by virtue of a solitary goal victory over Globe Sports. After the days torrential rains, the ground was a bit slippery.

Failing to take advantage of their superiority in the initial half, G. I. P. Railway paid the penalty and Francis Goans dominated in the second half to throw the Railway out of gear.

Ayres D'Souza and Eusebio impressed for the Goan side, while M. D'Souza fared well for the Railway.

A lapse on the part of Romeo Almeida to clear the ball when tackling Ayres D'Souza enabled Francis Goans to open their account in the second minute after the breather. Ayres got the ball past Romeo and centred for Gracias to send the ball to the corner of the net.

Past the midway stage Francis Goans dropped two good chances. D'Silva failed to beat Sukhlal in a solo run and Eusebio failed to put the ball past Sukhlal off a pass from Ayres.

G. I. P. rallied round in the closing stages, but two good centres by Noronha and M. D'Souza went abegging.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY: Sukhlal; Shetty, Almeida; Willmer, B. Duncan, Gulabsingh; Gangadharam, J. D'Sa, M. D'Souza, Shiva, Noronha.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; Baptista, Britto; A. D'Sa, Coutinho, S. D'Costa; Ayres, Gracias, Eusebio, J. Fernandes, J. D'Silva.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

TATAS PREVAIL

Tata Sports, strengthened by the presence of Peter Ferrao, just managed to beat Globe Sports by a solitary goal early this evening.

Tatas dominated in the first half, but Globe held the whip hand in the succeeding period. The ground was a bit slippery, and players were rather careful.

Peter missed an open sitter midway through the first half, but off a pass from right outer Tellis centred and Balan shot, but goalkeeper Gopal slipped and the ball entered goal.

In the second period Globe missed two good scoring chances, Baboo and Ashok being responsible

The teams were:—

TATA SPORTS: Gurprasad; Papen (Jr.), Godinho; S. C. Shetty, Joachim, Husseini; Tellis, Perumal, P. Ferrao, Shetty, Balan.

GLOBE SPORTS: Gopal; Legin, Salvi; Moshin, Manjappa, Janki; Gowder, Baboo, Pai, Ashok.

Referee: P. A. Kunder.

New Zealand Rugby Union Side Beats N. S. Wales

SYDNEY, June 23 (PTI-Reuter):—The New Zealand Rugby Union All Blacks defeated New South Wales by eight points to zero here today.

REFEREE UTCHIL ON THE ANVIL

W.I.F.A. Tribunal To Hear Member's Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The W.I.F.A. Committee especially its 'Tribunal' have been set a thinking. One of its committee members has handed in a "protest" about the offside goal awarded to India Culture League against Burmah-Shell yesterday.

The said member alleges that Referee Narayan Utchil showed undue favouritism to I.C.I. and the goal was a clear case of offside.

A meeting of the 'Tribunal' has been called for on Sunday at 5 p.m. and what action it will, take is to be seen. It must be mentioned here that the said member is also a member of the "Tribunal."

The allegation laid down against the referee is rather strange. From a point of fact, the referee awarded the goal, because there was no signal from the linesman, who was in line with the players and the forward line of I.C.I.

Secondly, it is rather strange why a member of the Committee should hammer away on such a point, when he fully knows that his 'protest' will be ruled out "on point of fact grounds,"

Seeing this particular member in the 'Committee box' during yesterday's game, I found him rather loud in his comments particularly against the referee's decisions. The behaviour of a committee member should be exemplary, whatever his leanings or views.

The Referees have their own high and mighty and if this body wants to live up to its good name, it would see to it that individual members were not going beyond their limits. I, understand, that the Referee's Association has two first men only, the rest are second class. Hence the same men practically always, is put down for the I.C.I. fixtures.

The W.IF.A. Tribunal is in a spot. Their decision will be watched with keen interest.

CRITICISMS OF U. N. UNJUSTIFIED

Sir A.R. Mudaliar's View

MADURA, June 23 (PTI): Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar said here that "the many hard and uncomplimentary things said about the Security Council and the United Nations were not justified".

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, who was addressing the students of the local Thiagaraja College on the subject "United Nations" last evening, said that the United Nations after all was a gathering of representatives of sovereign nations and it would be a matter of extreme surprise and wonder if in such a body on any vital matter which concerned many of these nations there could be unanimity.

Sir A. R. Mudaliar affirmed in the absence of an organisation like the United Nations there would have been at least half a dozen occasions when armed conflict would have taken place in different parts of the world even though disputes had not been resolved and complete amity promoted the spread of armed conflict had been somehow or other averted, he said.

Another vital aspect of the United Nations, he said, was the work through its agencies for the removal of essential causes which provoked war among nations. He added that the United Nations was now dealing with economic unbalance and feeling of social injustice in the international field which were the two primary factors that had led from age to age to waging of war by countries.

Nine Arrests In Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 23 (PTI): The city police have arrested nine persons following a tense situation that arose in a thickly populated area of the city last night arising from a report of cow slaughter. A large crowd assembled at the spot, but the police prevented any incident.

Armed police pickets patrolled the area last night and again today.

Regular Japan-Pakistan Ship Service Inaugurated

TOKYO, June 23, (PTI-Reuter). A regular Japan-Pakistan run was inaugurated on Thursday with the departure from Yokohama of the Japanese OSK lines "Nanksi Maru" (7,312 tons) carrying a cargo of raw silk and sundry goods.

The ship will load additional cargo at Osaka and Kobe before proceeding to Karachi via Singapore and Bombay

RANGOON, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): The Burmese Authorities have refused to permit an international malarial inquiry team of the World Health Organisation to operate in the Upper Burma town of Myitkyina, capital of the Tribal Kachin Hill state.

Co-operatives Assured Of State Help

City Conference Urges Liberal Credit Terms

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need for developing and extending banking services to smaller towns and smaller centres of industries was stressed by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, delivering the valedictory address at the conference of the Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, at Council Hall, Bombay, this afternoon.

He pointed out that the banking development in Bombay State was confined mainly to the larger towns, where Joint Stock Banks were operating.

Outlining the efforts of the Bombay Government to encourage extension of banking to smaller towns, he said, that but for the subsidies granted to Central Financing Agencies including Provincial Co-operative Bank for starting branches, they would not have been able to open branches at these places because of the small volume of business there.

PROGRESS

The Minister reviewed at length the progress made by the co-operative movement in Bombay State during last five to six years, which according to him, coincided with the term of office of the present Government.

Referring to the activities of the land mortgage banks, he said that though the number of primary units had remained more or less the same their loan operations had risen from Rs. 3 lakhs in 1945-46 to 8 lakhs in 1950.

Referring to the resolutions passed by the conference, Mr. Mehta assured the delegates that the Government would not hesitate to examine its policy of offering grants, subsidies and loans to co-operative societies in the light of the resolutions of the conference.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference passed a resolution stating that in view of the rapid expansion of the co-operative movement in various spheres of the socio-economic activities and the resuonsibilities undertaken by the different co-operative institutions to assist in implementing the economic policies of the Government, the time had come to examine the organisation, constitution, structure and financial strength and resources of the various types of co-operative institutions.

The Conference, therefore, requested the Government of Bombay to appoint a committee on co-operation to fully examine the problems so as to ensure consolidation and co-ordination of the financial resources of the co-operative movement.

The Conference by another resolution urged the Reserve Bank of India to grant various remittance facilities to the co-operative banks.

The Conference was of the view that the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank should function as the sole apex bank for dispensing short and medium term credits. In case a central financing agency was unable to finance due to inadequate resources any big society or a group of societies situated in the area of its jurisdiction, with its previous consent the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank may directly finance such societies.

CHEQUES

The Conference resolved that instructions be issued by the Central and State Governments to various departments of the State that cheques drawn by or on co-operative banks and marked good for payment by them should be accepted.

At its yesterday's session the conference recommended that the Reserve Bank of India Act be amended to enable the Bank to grant short term credit facilities to apex banks for the purpose of financing the production and marketing of manufactures of industrial co-operative societies. It also urged the Government of Bombay to create a rural Stabilisation Fund for providing a sound banking to the movement during an unexpected period of agricultural depression.

BOY HELD AS HOSTAGE RESCUED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 23 (PTI): Police and home guards of Parpakal, Warangal District, raided Kamegiri hillocks on June 21 and arrested two "hostiles" with their families and rescued a boy held by them as "hostage" from a hide-out, according to official reports received here.

The police also recovered from the hide-out a sword and some provisions.

Monsoon has broken out in Hyderabad and the surrounding area. Hyderabad city has been experiencing intermittent showers since Friday which has brought down the temperature considerably.

KISAN SATYAGRAHA IN M. P. 75 Persons Arrested

NAGPUR, June 23 (PTI): About 75 persons have been arrested and charged with criminal trespass in the Socialist-sponsored kisan 'satyagraha' in a few villages in Wani tehsil, Yeotmal District.

Six more cases involving nineteen persons are under investigation, according to latest reports.

The 'satyagraha' was launched a month back when tenants, ejected by landlords wishing to take over the lands for self-cultivation started attempting forcible cultivation of land.

Sturgess Beat Sedgman In Final

LONDON, June 23 (UPA): Eric Sturgess, South African champion, won the men's singles title when he beat Frank Sedgman, No. 1 Australian by 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

The second title went to the United States when Doris Hart and Shirley Fry beat Mrs. Margaret Dupont (United States) and Nancy Bolton (Australia), 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, in the final of the women's doubles.

The men's doubles title was won by the Australian team of Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor who beat Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) and Eric Sturgess (South Africa) by 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Byculla Y.M.C.A. Table Tennis

Jacob And Ganesh Win Thrilling Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Play was mostly confined to the men's doubles today in the Byculla YMCA Open Table Tennis Championships, and many interesting and close encounters were witnessed. One that was easily the most thrilling was the one in which the former junior champion A.I. Jacob and K. Ganesh accounted for A. H. Desai and R. A. Seth.

"Improperly" Attired Girls Tipped Off

WIMBLEDON, June 23 (UPA). Nancy Chaffee and Beverley Baker are noted for their streamlined costumes. The Committee said they hadn't shown anything "risque". However, Miss Chaffee's shorts have split sides, but within the eye-brow lifting danger stage. Miss Baker's formfitting nylon outfit might be distracting but not "improper", the Committee said.

"Improper" attire might mean no entry in the tourney next week. Wimbledon's staid Committee hinted delicately. There was no blatant written order and no signs in the dressing rooms. But the Committee "drew the line" by tipping off girls—especially Americans—informally. Mrs. D. C. Shepherd Barron, non-playing Captain of Britain's Wightman Cup team, was asked to "speak to the girls privately" about the whole thing.

There hasn't been a hint that anyone would try to match Gertrude "Georgeous Gussy" Moran's lace pantie sensation of 1949 and 1950, but the Committee thought a little word now would be playing it safe. Officials said there must be no skirts split. Dangerously upside transparent bodices? "They distract from tennis playing".

CHANNEL SWIMMING KIDS REFUSED PERMISSION

LONDON, June 22 (PTI-Reuter): Five-year-old Bubba Tongay and his five-year-old sister Kathy, who wanted to swim the English Channel were refused permission to land at London Airport today.

Questions about the children's arrival were asked in the House of Commons yesterday.

Brigadier Frank Medlicott declared it would be cruel to allow the two children to make the attempt. Their parents should be barred from exploiting and commercialising the youngsters, he said.

British Women's Organisations had also protested against the attempt.

JAPANESE TENNIS STARS BEATEN

CORONADO, California, June 23 (UPA): Two of three Japanese Davis Cup tennis stars were defeated in the quarter-finals of the Hotel Del Coronado Invitational Tennis Tournament today.

Jerku Marnaru was defeated by Arnold Saul of Sandiago, 6-2, 6-2. Robert Perry of West Los Angeles defeated Fumiteru Nakano, 7-5, 6-2.

Goro Fujikura remained in the running by defeating Jack Grigry of Alhambra, California, 6-3, 9-7. Fujikura will meet Saul Saturday.

Commonwealth Golfers Entertained In London

LONDON, June 23 (PTI-Reuter):—Golfers from most Commonwealth countries were guests last night at the Lucifer Golfing Society's 16th dinner to British Empire golfers.

The guests included golfers from India, Pakistan, Australia, South Africa, Uganda, Jamaica, Kenya, Fiji, Borneo, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, Tanganyika, Hong Kong, Malay, The Sudan, Aden, New Zealand and Rhodesia.

Viscount Bruce of Melbourne presented trophies to winners of the Society's competition which ended yesterday.

Mr. D. S. Berrie, of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, won first prize. The second went to Mr. P. M. Mertiens of Kenya, who had tied for second place with three other competitors, including his father, Mr V K Mertiens.

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Chodavaram P.O. (Vizag Dt. Madras)

On The Eve Of Second Year

U.N. Troops Maintain Tactical Offensive

TOKYO, June 23 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED NATIONS troops maintained the tactical offensive in Korea today in a series of minor though hard fought clashes along the whole front while the Communists were believed to be preparing for a new general attack.

Evidence that the Communists are mounting what would be their second big offensive of this year came from reports of increasingly heavy movement along supply lines and in rear areas.

Air observers reported very heavy traffic on the east coast roads between Hamhung and Wonsan evidently at outlet points for the base supply lines from the Manchurian railways nearest the border.

A hill south of Pyongyang changed hands four times within three hours today in a series of fierce bayonet and grenade exchanges between allied and Chinese soldiers. By night the allies were digging in for the expected counter-attack.

VAN FLEET'S STATEMENT

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS: Lt.-Gen. James Van Fleet said on Sunday that the United Nations "shall not be defeated" in Korea, adds UPA.

On the eve of the Korean war's first anniversary the UN ground forces commander said in a statement: "We have the necessary fire-power, courage, initiative and perseverance to halt communist aggression.

Stop Press

THE HAGUE, June 23 (PTI-Reuter). The International Court of Justice will meet in special session next Friday to deal with the British application for an injunction preventing Persia taking any action prejudicial to the Court's eventual decision in the oil dispute.

CRICKET AFTER TEST

LONDON, June 23 (PTI-Reuter):—History was made at Lords today when after the early closure of the Test Match, Dudley Nourse sportingly agreed to captain the tourists against Freddie Brown's Eleven. The large crowd thoroughly appreciated this gesture and were entertained for two and a half hours to some delightful carefree cricket.

Nothing Short Of Re-Amendment Of Constitution Will Do

NEHRU AT WORK

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister visited a number of villages in Bihar to inspect Government relief measures and schemes during his recent tour of the State. This photograph was taken during his visit to Narkatia village, Jayanagar on June 19. The Prime Minister inspected 2,000 labourers at work. Photo shows a labourer removing a basket of silt which the Prime Minister himself filled up holding spade in hand.

FETTERED PRESS, DANGER TO DEMOCRACY

Editors Plan Effective Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE Government ignored the A.I.N.E.C., even though they were under a moral obligation to consult them before taking a decision to introduce far-reaching changes affecting the freedom of the press in the constitution. This attitude has created a situation by which the entire press of the country has been ranged in opposition to them in respect of amendment to article 19 (2)." Declared Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, addressing the special session of the A.I.N.E.C. at the Taj today.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. S. Sadanand, the Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

"A fettered press is inconsistent with adult franchise. The issue is not whether the restrictions are reasonable or whether they are capable of misuse or whether the press has confidence in the present Government. The issue is whether India, having set itself definitely on the path of democracy, is now to turn about."

After the President and Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered their speeches, the Plenary session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference converted itself into a Subjects Committee and had general discussions on the situation arising out of the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bill.

Various plans of action were suggested by members to record the protest of the press against the amendment of the clause 19(2) of the Constitution.

Deshbandhu Gupta's Speech

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference said here today that the Government of India was "determined to ignore the Press and take its own decisions" from the very beginning of "this sorry episode relating to the amendment of the Indian Constitution"

"It is nothing short of a tragedy that in free India, we have to meet here to protect the freedom of the Press from Indias first Republican Government", Mr. Gupta said.

Mr. Gupta was addressing the special plenary session of the AINEC, convened to consider "a serious situation which has been created by the Amendment of the Constitution which seeks to curtail the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by the Constitution."

This plenary session, Mr. Gupta said, was unique in its character because this was the first time in the history of the organisation when a special session of the AINEC had been convened to consider such an issue.

Giving a resume of the circumstances which had led to the convening of the session, Mr. Gupta recalled that when the Draft Constitution was being discussed, the AINEC had demanded that freedom of the Press should be guaranteed by a specific provision in the fundamental rights as had been done by the first amendment to the American Constitution.

A deputation on behalf of the Standing Committee waited on the Prime Minister in November 1949 to place the point of view of the conference before Governmeht.

STATE'S ASSURANCE

"We were assured a that time that freedom of expression included freedom of the Press and that therefore no special guarantee was necessary. The AINEC accepted the assurance of Government and felt that this assurance would be implemented in spirit by our Government", Mr. Gupta said.

He said that despite the assurance, "some of us felt that an occasion miht arise for us to defend the freedom of the Press. He drew the attention of the conference in this context to the observation made by the Prime Minister in his address to the conference in December 1950. The Prime Minister had said that he would rather have "a completely free Press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of that freedom than a suppressed or regulated Press."

"These memorable words uttered in this context, which are still ringing in my ears, laid at rest our fears", Mr. Gupta said. "We were greatly surprised therefore to read press reports four months later in April of this year that Government were contemplating amendment to Article 19(2) of the Constitution. We immediately wrote to Government asking for information on the subject, but as has been revealed in the correspondence that has already been published, we were not taken into confidence."

MORAL OBLIGATION

Mr. Gupta added: "the Government which had been seeking our advice on trivial matters concerning the Press all these years, was under a moral obligation to consult us before taking a decision to introduce far-reaching chaiges affecting the freedom of the Press in the Constitution. We have not been able to understand to this day the reason for this sudden change in the attitude of Government towards this great organisation which had all along co-operated with it.

We do not know under whose advice

(Continued on page 14)

Arm-Chair Fast

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): Resting against a pillow in an arm-chair placed in a lonely corner of the AICC Office, here, a Congressman from Madhya Pradesh has been fasting for three days as a protest against alleged 'malpractices' of the official group of the Mahakoshal PCC.

Thirty-six-year old Allahabad Professor Mr. Mahesh Chandra Mishra is a former member of the AICC but recently became a supporter of the Congress Democratic Front and attended the Patna Convention of the dissident Congressmen.

Ignoring the advice of the Congress President, he has decided to fast for fifteen days.

The AICC staff asked him to remove himself from the arm-chair and quit the place. But he was adamant. They then provided him with another arm-chair to stretch his legs and switched on an electric fan to protect him from the heat.

Mr. K. M. Munshi

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 23 (PTI): India's Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi, accompanied by Mrs. Munshi, is expected to visit Hyderabad during the second week of July in connection with "Vanamahotsav Week."

Toscanini's Wife Dead

MILAN, June 23 (UPA): Mrs. Carla Toscanini, wife of the world-famous orchestra conductor, Arturo Toscanini, died of a heart attack Saturday.

Toscanini and other members of the family were present. Toscanini had been summoned to the bedside from New York several weeks ago when it became evident his wife was desperately ill.

Bindu Wants To Be Relieved

HYDERABAD, June 23 (PTI).

MR. DIGAMBAR RAO BINDU, told the Press Trust of India tonight that he had asked the Congress President, Mr. Tandon, to relieve him from the Presidentship of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee.

He explained that he had taken this step after "mature consideration" in view of "the absence of unity among Congressmen in unanimously agreeing upon the formation of the State Election Committee" which would choose Congress candidates for the forthcoming general elections in Hyderabad.

Mr. Bindu said that in a lengthy letter to the Congress President he had detailed the events since his election as President to the State Congress and the recent differences of opinion between Swami Ramanand Tirth Group and the group led by Venkatranga Reddy over the enlargement of the Election Committee.

Asked whether he would continue to be the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, in case the Congress President insisted upon his doing so, Mr. Bindu said "I shall have to consider the matter then."

The Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. in Saturday morning at the Taj Mahal Hotel to consider the situation created by the Parliament's new bill on Constitution amendment. Picture shows Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the special session of the A.I.N.E.C. addressing the editors.

Press Cannot Function Under Moral Intimidation

A.I.N.E.C. TO DECIDE ISSUE TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A PRESS NOTE issued by Mr. A. D. Mani, Hon. Secretary, A.I.N.E.C. says:

The special plenary session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference resolved itself into a Subjects' Committee after the conclusion of the President's address.

The deliberations of the Subjects' Committee continued until 7-30 p.m. when the situation created by the amendment to Article 19(2) of the Constitution was discussed.

Many speakers participated in the debate. The Subjects' Committee, at the conclusion of its today's sitting, appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. C. R. Srinivasan, Devadas Gandhi, Ramnath Goenka, Chapalakant Bhattacharya, S. Natarajan, Frank Moraes, Samaldas Gandhi, A. D. Mani and S. Sadanand with Mr. A. D. Mani as convener to consider the several resolutions submitted to the Subjects Committee and to act as a Drafting Committee bearing in mind the views expressed in the Subjects Committee.

The Drafting Sub-Committee will meet at the Princess Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel at 9 a.m. on Sunday, June 24. The Subjects Committee will meet at 11-30 a.m. at the Banquetting Hall of the Taj Mahal Hotel the same day. The plenary session of the Conference, which will be open to the Press and the visitors, will be held at 3 p.m. when the resolutions recommended by the Sub-Committee will be placed before the plenary session for its consideration. Badges of admission issued to the Press and the visitors for the opening day, will be valid for the plenary session on Sunday.

Sadanand Warns Government

Mr. S. Sadanand, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the special session of the A I N E C, said that viewed broadly, the changes in the Constitution" do constitute a grave threat to the freedom of the Press".

"It is the solemn duty of the Press to strive for an undoing of the changes effected in the constitution, and for a restoration of the original provisions," Mr. Sadanand said.

"The question is asked as to why the Press cannot give a fair trial to the uses or misuses of the powers taken by the Government by the changes in the Constitution, he said "The answer is the changes induce a psychological state of fear in those who are entrusted with the responsibility for the conduct of the Press. The changes amount in effect to the establishment of a state of moral intimidation. The leaders of the Press are not likely to succumb to the psychology of intimidation. There would be however many persons charged with the responsible task of conducting the Press who would in fact be so intimidated.

DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. Sadanand emphasised that the conference owed a duty to the public no less than to the Press of the country.

"That duty is to preserve, to promote and to protect the freedom of the press. To submit to a denial of freedom in the sphere of the Press will be to invite an extension of the denial of freedom to other spheres of life." He claimed that the Press of India had, notwithstanding its many defects, a considerable record of assertion of independence under the most repressive press laws brut ally administered by the foreign Government.

"The Press of India will continue to function as an independent Press notwithstanding any fetters which even a popular Government may seek to impose on it under a misguided sense of duty", Mr. Sadanand added.

He said: "the Press however will have failed in discharging its duty if it does not definitely and promptly oppose every attempt at curtailment of its freedom".

The A I N E C through it several committees have not hesitated in censuring a newspaper, to whatever section they may belong, when such censure was called for. The censure is uncompanied by any sanctions. The moral effect of the censure however has proved in practice more effective than any sanction which the Union Government or the states' Government could apply".

AINEC'S WORK

Mr. Sadanand said that the Prime Minister had occasion to make a statement regarding certain phases of sensational journalism indulged in by a section of the Press. The A I N E C went into that complaint and, in addition to steps already taken by states committees devised and effective machinery to deal with such cases.

"The moral effect of such good offices as the committees of the A I N E C exercised in cases in which the Press tended to exceed the legitimate bounds of freedom, has been so striking that the conference can legitimately claim to have proved itself a guardian as much of the standards of responsible journalism as of the freedom of the press", he said

No case had been made out in defence of the changes in the constitution on the ground that the machinery of co-operation between authority and the Press had ever failed to yield results, he stressed. Mr Sadanand recalled the observation by tht Prime Minister that "the Government did not have the Press in mind when they brought forward the amendment to Article 19" when the conference waited on him on May 20 and said: "notwithstanding the categorical statement, the Prime Minister was not willing to postpone further consideration of the clauses in the Constitution affecting the freedom of the Press".

The A. I. N. E. C, although it sought previous advice and showed every desire to co-operate with the consideration of any changes which the Givernment might desire to effect in the Constitution affecting the freedom of the Press, did not have any opportunity to do so he said.

The conference learnt of the proposed changes in the Constitution only along with the public. The Government, in constituting the Select Committee, excluded prominent members of the conference who were also members of Parliament.

PRESS LAW

Mr. Sadanand said: "the Constitution as amended has brought to life a number of odnoxious provisions of law which empower the Government to repress the Press. It is the intention of the Government to introduce a comprehensive press law. Such a law, it is claimed, will extend the freedom of the Press. As the Constitution stood, no comprehensive legislation was necessary to broaden the freedom of the Press. On the other hand as I have indicated there was ample provision for regulating that freedom on grounds of public morality and public security".

Mr. Sadanand said that the A I N E C had every upheld the flag of freedom, and prayed that it continue to hold the flag aloft.

KITES GO PICKING THE CAPS

SRINAGAR, June 23 (UPI): Kites in a Kashmir village have started an anti-cap "campaign" forcing the villagers to go about bare-headed.

Qoil, a village in Pulwama tehsil, 15 miles from here, almost looks like a hamlet of bare-headed people as the kites won't allow any villager pass without taking away his cap. The village is thrown into a "flurry", and the people enjoy the fun too!

DACOITS RAID POLICE PATEL'S HOUSE!

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 23, (PTI): Four dacoits armed with guns raided the house of a Police Patel in Thidpareddipalli village in Mahboobnagar District on the night of June 19 and removed one and a half maunds of paddy, according to a report received by official sources here today.

BOY STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING

NAGPUR, June 23 (UPI): A ten-year old boy was struck dead by lightning and five others received burns during the heavy downpour here this afternoon, when they were taking shelter under a tree.

The five persons were removed to the hospital.

Miniature Mint Unearthed

JUBBULPORE, June 23 (UPI): A miniature mint together with a considerable quantity of zinc, tin and nickel alloy used in manufacturing counterfeit coins were uncarthed early this week by the Jubbulpore city police and the Railway police at Karakbel, a station about 22 miles off Jubbulpore.

Ten persons of which six were women have been arrested in this connection and have been brought here.

RUSSIA CALLS FOR TRUCE IN KOREA

Malik Proposes Cease-Fire

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 23, (UPA).

RUSSIA today called for negotiations for a Korean cease fire and armistice in which both sides would pull back from the 38th Parallel.

Delegate Jacob Malik proposed the talk in a dramatic radio broadcast.

Malik said: "The peoples of the Soviet Union believe it is possible to defend the cause of peace. The Soviet people further believe that the most acute problem of the present day—the problem of armed conflict in Korea—could also be settled.

The Russian delegate spoke on the United Nations "price of peace" carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System and over a world network.

He said: "This would require the readiness of the parties to enter on a path of peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Soviet peoples believe that as the first step the discussions should be started between the belligerents for a cease-fire and armistice providing for mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th parallel. Can such a step be taken I think it can, provided it is a sincere desire to put up an end to the bloody fighting in Korea."

Malik chose the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war for his settlement offer. He accepted an invitation to speak on the United Nations broadcast several weeks ago. He customarily refuses invitations to speak.

Suburban Service Returns To Normal

RAINFALL MAY DECREASE TODAY, SAY WEATHER PROPHETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRAFFIC in the city, disorganised by torrential rains which fell for nearly sixteen hours since midnight, slowly returned to normal, as there was a break in the wet spell.

The skies, however, continued to be heavy and overcast.

Normal traffic was restored on both the B.B. and C.I., and the G.I.P. suburban railways, though snapping of an over-head wire at Andheri (B.B. and C.I. Railway) on the down line dislocated traffic for a few hours in the evening. Single line working was, however, maintained between Andheri and Borivli temporarily on the up track. The Electric Department with equipment and staff reached the spot, of breakdown, which occurred at about 6 p.m. today. The Down track was repaired and put to use at 8-50 p.m.

On the G. I. P. suburban side after a serious dislocation in the morning for about six hours, normal working began from 10 a.m. today. Though trains were running late, there was no further dislocation since morning.

AIR TRAFFIC HELD UP FOR AN HOUR

Though the heavy rainfall did not affect shipping schedules in the harbour, air traffic was suspended for an our this morning, both Juhu and Santa Cruz aerodromes being declared "red" for aviation purposes.

In the city docks, unloading of ships, especially, the food ships was slowed down as a result of the downpour.

The weather prophets proved correct today. The heavy torrential rain that started this morning flooded the city streets disorganising bus, tram and train services. In low lying areas like Parel and Lal Baug people could be seen wading through knee-deep water.

The G.I.P. Harbour Branch service was totally suspended from 8 a.m. due to floods. On the B.B. & C.I. Railway, the 32 UP Janata Express engine failed at Virar, detaining the train for nearly three hours. Another engine was sent to bring the train into Bombay Central station.

One diesel engine failed between Dadar and Matunga thereby detaining the 10 Up Saurashtra Mail at Mahim for 30 minutes.

SUBURBAN LINE

The local suburban electric service was also slightly dislocated due to heavy rains which interfered with the electric track circuits. Trains ran considerably late on the G.I.P. main line too.

Due to the dislocation in the services, the office-goers experienced great hardship and reached their offices late. Some of them lost the day's wages as they could not reach up.

As the city's millions were grumbling, the taxi drivers had their heyday. They demanded exorbitant rates and the helpless traveller had to submit meekly.

Today's Weather Forecast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fairly frequent showers, at times heavy, are likely in the morning. Rainfall may decrease in the afternoon. This is the weather forecast for Sunday according to the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau Bulletin issued late tonight.

The Bulletin adds that between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today Colaba recorded 2.57 inches of rainfall while Juhu and Santa Cruz each, had 1.2 and 1.17 inches.

F.A.O. Gets Ready To Fight Locusts

LARGE SCALE WAR TO BE OPENED SOON

ROME, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation has started to combat the biggest locust invasion of the century.

India and the Middle East are particularly threatened. The locust army has been massing its forces for the past two years. They found an ideal training ground in the sandy soil of Eastern Arabia in 1949 and since then they have been hatching out in their millions.

The locust army will be at peak efficiently in 1954. That is the year when they are expected to strike. Here in Rome the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has been planning counter attacks. The Eighteen Nation Council has instructed F.A.O's Director-General to "spy out" the enmy camp and find out the equipment and supplies needed for waging a large scale war. Hit and run attacks have alredy been carried out by countries threatened by the invasion, but F.A.O. wants to marshal all its forces and weapons—insecticides and benzine hexachloride—for one complete onslaught.

And now the resources of 66 nations who belong to F.A.O. are being pooled to fight again against the locust.

RUSSIANS TO FIGHT COLORADO BEETLE

LONDON: Russian airmen have arrived in Prague to help fight Czechoslovakia's colorado beetle plague which threatens to destroy the country's potato crop. Prague radio announced today.

The airmen's arrival was hailed by the press as a definite step towards "repulsing American imperialist onslaught on the country's prosperity."

REDS AXE BOY TO DEATH: LOOT FOOD GRAINS

SECUNDERABAD, June 23 (UPI): A party of Communists, according to official version, visited Pathepalli village in Warangal District on June 21 and axed to death a 'Velama' boy of the village.

They later visited some neighbouring houses and looted some quantities of food grains.

Special armed police stationed nearby rushed to the village and are combing out the area for the rounding up the desperadoes.

Patil Gives Reception

BOMBAY, Saturday: To celebrate the marriage of his son Vishwanath, Mayor S. K. Patil and Mrs. Patil gave a reception at the Sunderbai Hall today.

The elite of Bombay society turned out in strength to tender congratulations and good wishes to the newly-married couple. Prominent among those present were Central Cabinet Ministers Santhanam and Diwakar, Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Parliament, the Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet including Chief Minister B. G. Kher, members of the diplomatic corps, high civilian officers of the State, Commissioner of Police Chudasma, and other high police officials, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal corporators and leading Congressmen.

OPPOSITION PARTIES MUST COMBINE

Negative Policy Of Merely Ousting The Congress Will Not Pay, Says Mookherji

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE need for a combination of different political parties working in opposition, was stressed here today by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherji, presiding over the informal conference of the Democratic Swaraj Party held in Bombay today.

Dr. Mookherji arrived in Bombay today from Calcutta by plane.

Dr. Mookherji said that if the Opposition parties did not come to some understanding with each other, not only they would become weak, but the Congress would become stronger.

It was therefore in their self-interest, he added, that they must arrive on a workable electoral understanding. There must also be mutual understanding on certain positive and fundamental issues among different opposition parties, he said.

For that, he stated, a reasonable amount of sacrifice would be essential among the Opposition parties.

At the outset Dr. Mookherji said it was no use attacking or criticising the Government which was installed in power not by an accident, but by the deliberate choice of the people of this country.

Continuing, he said that the Opposition parties should not adopt negative approach of ousting the Congress, but should function on some constructive programme.

Earlier, Shri Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Party welcomed the delegates.

About dozen parties, including the R.S.S., Hindu Mahasabha and some Leftist parties were invited to the conference.

The conference will meet again tomorrow.

De Gaulle's Policy In New Assembly

NO CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT. PARTIES

PARIS, June 23 (UPI-AFP): General De Gaulle, leader of the Rally of the French People, who obtained more seats than any other party in the last Sunday's general elections, made it clear yesterday what the attitude of his Party would be in the new National Assembly.

He told a press conference that his Party was ready to govern the country on the basis of the programme it presented to the electorate.

It would accept, he said, the co-operation of any group, which was ready to work for the fulfilment of this programme but would not tag along in the wake of other parties or co-operate with a Government which wanted to continue the methods of those parties.

This means that for the time being at least the parties associated with the previous coalition Government and which their list of candidates in the election must not count on the support of the R.P.F. in the new assembly.

Political observers, opined last night that the categorical position taken by General De Gaulle would provide an argument in favour of the Socialist "participationista." They would, in fact, be able to contend that if the Socialist Party also refused to co-operate in a coalition, it would risk seeing De Gaulle's forecast about the inability of the present majority come true.

Export Of Onions Outside India

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has informed the Government of India that it has no objection to the export from this State of 2,500 tons of onions to places outside India.

"No objection" certificate for export of onions will be issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay State, Bombay, on application. A permit from the Export Trade Controller will also be necessary for the purpose.

Junior B. Com Division In Sydenham College

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has taken steps to create a new Junior B.Com. Division in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, with a maximum capacity of 35. This is done in view of the fact that 42 of the students who passed the Inter Commerce Examination this year from this College could not find accommodation in the Junior B.Com. Class.

U.S. Expenditure On Defence

NEW YORK, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): By the middle of 1952, America will have spent 75,000 million dollars on defence since the Korean War began on June 25, 1950 a year ago, it was estimated today.

This figure was contained in a report by the National Industrial Conference Board which makes regular economic surveys for affiliated business group.

"In the months ahead the defence programme will emerge in its full statue." the report said.

Current spending on defence had reached about six-hundred million dollars a week. This rate would rise to one thousand million dollars a week in the coming year programme.

Wholesale prices had advanced twenty per cent and living costs by ten per cent since the Korean War, the report said.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE WORK IN INDIA

U. S. Body To Start Experimental Work

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): The American Friends Service Committee announced today that with the financial aid of a Government grant of 150,000 dollars it would undertake an experimental project in the field of social and technical assistance in India.

Mr. Lewis M. Hoskins, Executive Secretary of the Committee, said that the grant from the Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States Department of State would finance a considerable part of the project involving public health, modern methods of agriculture and education.

Mr. Hoskins pointed out that the undertaking, contemplated under the Technical Co-operation Administration grant, would also use funds of the Committee now in hand and special contributions from individuals who share the Committee's concern in India. The present grant is planed to cover three years' work.

RATIONS SAMPLED

BOMBAY, Saturday: During May 1951 the Rationing Department took samples of grains in ration shops to verify whether the food grains were of the standard quality as issued from Government Godowns.

Over 1,844 samples from 528 ration shops were examined by the Food Controller and it was found that the grains issued were of normal standard quality, except in 16 cases in which milo was found to be deteriorated. Departmental proceedings against these 16 shops are being held.

10 Goods Wagons Derailed

GAUHATI, June 23 (PTI): Ten wagons of a goods train were derailed at about four hundred miles from here between Dhansiri and Rangapahar on the Lumding-Mariani section of the Assam Railway yesterday afternoon, according to information received here today.

The Railway Public Relations Officer stated that through communication had been restored since early this morning. Previously transhipment had been arranged.

"Stay-On-Duty" Order

ABADAN, June 22 (UPA): The Iranians on Friday ordered all British and Iranian personnel in the Kermanshah Oilfields to remain at their posts pencing arrival of Iranian provisional directors.

Kermanshah Manager Roger Hobson telegraphed this to the Company's General Manager Eric Drake in Abadan.

The move implied that the Iranians fear collapse of the oil industry if the British pull out.

IRAN WILL TAKE THE LOAN NOW

WASHINGTON, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): Persia is now willing to accept a loan of 25 million dollars from the United States Export—Import Bank.

Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq has advised Dr. Henry Grady American Ambassador in Teheran, to this effect, according to State Department's officials here.

When the idea of a loan from the United States was first discussed with Persia last September, Persian officials and newspapers complained that 25 million dollars would be far below economic assistance given to other countries. But since then, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company "nationalised" by the Persian Government, has stopped paying oil royalties.

The working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon (on base August 1939 equal to 100) advanced by 16 points to 471, owing to a rise of 26 points in the food group, in May last.

IRAN WILL BE HURT MORE THAN OTHERS

Noel Baker's Warning

HINKLEY, England, June 23, (UPA): British Fuel and Power Minister Philip Noel Baker said on Friday night that any closure of the world's largest oil refinery at Abadan would hurt Iran than any other nation because alternative sources would be greatly expanded.

He said in a speech here that he would not attempt to minimize the loss to the whole free world if the flow from the Iranian refinery should suddenly stop. But he added that other sources could be quickly and greatly expanded.

HONG KONG, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese women have started a "Chi for Chi," "Chickens for Planes" campaign to buy aircraft for Chinese troops in Korea according to the pro-Communist Hong Kong paper "Takung Pao" today.

FETTERED PRESS, DANGER TO DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 12)

this was done, but one thing is clear that the Government, by ignoring the AINEC altogether in this matter, have created a situation by which the entire Press of the country has been ranged in opposition to them in respect of amendment to Article 19(2)".

"If the AINEC had been consulted on the subject, it might have been possible for the conference to offer constructive suggestions to Government to obviate the need for such amendments and perhaps this ugly situation would not have arisen. But Government are not prepared to give the AINEC even the right of prior representation. Apparently the present advisers of the Government in such matters felt that members of the Press could not be trusted to be helpful to them. So much was the distrust of the Press and its representatives that not even any member of Parliament connected with the Press—and there are more than five of them—was considered fit enough for membership of the Select Committee. When this was pointed out by some members of Parliament some of us were offered the dubious status of attending the Select Committee meetings as special invitees, a status inferior to the other members of the Select Committee. We therefore declined the invitation."

GOVT.'S ARGUMENTS

Mr. Gupta examined the arguments put forward by Government in defence of the amendment to Aricle 19(2) after the publication of the correspondence between him and the Prime Minister on the subject.

"It was contended by the spokesmen of Government in Parliament and the Prime Minister specifically, said so, that they did not have the Press in mind when they brought forward this amendment", Mr. Gupta said.

He added:: "we have full faith in the word of the Prime Minister and do not question the veracity of his statement but it is hard to believe that it did not strike any member of Government that the amendment to Article 19(2) would affect the freedom of the Press. It is still maintained by Government that amendment to Article 19(2) does not impose restrictions on freedom of the Press but only gives enabling powers to Government."

"We have had bitter experience in the past of the extent to which such powers can be misused by intolerant state Governments and parliamentary majorities unwilling to recognise that a free Press is essential to democratic society". Mr. Gupta said.

SOME EXAMPLES

Mr. Gupta quoted "some recent illustrations" to show how some state Governments had attempte dto curtail the liberties of the Press. He said that the Government of Orissa in its Maintenance of Public Order Act of 1950 had embodied almost all the provisions of the "hated Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931" empowering the Government to impose pre-censorship and even confiscate the premises of offending publications.

"I want you to note that this Act was passed two months after the freedom of the Press had been guaranteed under the Constitution by our first Republican Government," Mr. Gupta told the assembled newspaper editors.

Another instance, Mr. Gupta said, was the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, empowering Government to impose pre-censorship and confiscate presses.

Strangely enough section two of the Act, which was passed into law on March 31, 1950, read that "the act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January 1950", that is to say, "from the day we proclaimed to the world that freedom of the Press had been guaranteed under the Constitution", Mr. Gupta stated.

Mr. Gupta also mentioned the Press Emergency Powers Act of the Madhya Bharat Government enacted in May 1950, which became law "even without the President giving his assent to it". The Rajpramukhs assent was considered sufficient, he said.

DUTY OF THE GOVT.

The President of the Editors Conference asked the Government of India whether it was possible for the Press to accept in the light of this record of state Governments, the statement that the amendment to the Constitution merely gave enabling powers and not imposed fresh restrictions. Mr. Gupta said that he valued the assurance that Government proposed to bring up for consideration a comprehensive press act which would consolidate press laws and repeal those which had been revived under Article 19(2) and yhich were repugnant to the Constitution.

"If that was the intention of the Government, was it not the right course to have atleast published the text of the said Bill for eliciting public opinion," he asked. "No such Bill is before us and we are asked by Governments to grope blindly in the darkness in search of the promised land of the comprehensive Press Bill."

Mr. Gupta conceded that the inclusion of the word 'reasonable' before 'restrictions' was a major improvement in amendment to Article 19(2) in as much as it mitigated the rigours of the amendment to the extent that all laws under this Article had been made justiceable.

"That is not enough. It opens the gates for long litigation", Mr. Gupta said.

Mr. Gupta said "the plain fact is that no legislation howsoever liberal can take the place of constitutional guarantee of freedom given by the Constitution.

"The question before the conference is to consider what steps should be taken to protect the freedom of expression and speech as guaranteed by the Constitution"

"It is for the conference to decide whether they would be satisfied with anything short of reamendment of the Constitution. I hope the gravity of the situation will be realised by all members.

Concluding Mr. Gupta appealed to members to take an unanimous decision to deal with the situation.

The conference later split into different committees to discuss various suggestions put forth by members.

N. BENGAL VOTERS WILL HAVE 5 BALLOT PAPERS

Delimitation Of Constituencies

NEW DELHI, June 23, (PTI).

MOST of the nine lakh voters of the North Bengal constituency comprising Jalpaiguri—Darjeeling and Cooch-Behar Districts will have the unique distinction of having five ballot papers each to cast their votes in the fourth-coming general electoins.

The bulk of India's 175 million voters will have only two ballot papers each, one for the choice of the candidate for the state legislature and another for the House of the People.

The North Bengal constituency is carved out as a triple-member constituency for the House of the People to elect one member (general) another a Scheduled Caste and the third a scheduled tribes representative. It will also return 21 members to the West Bengal legislature, most of them being returned from two-member constituencies.

Hence in this area—which is the only three member central constituency in the whole of India, voters will have five ballot papers, three for the choice of the representatives to the House of the People and two for the West Bengal legislature.

SINGLE MEMBER

There is no single member constituency throughout India which is reserved for the Scheduled Castes or Tribes excepting in the autonomous districts of Assam, because in no constituency they constitute a majority of the inhabitants. An exception is in the case of Jalpaiguri area where there is single member constituency reserved for Scheduled Castes.

Another case of triple member-constituency is the Igatpuri-Nasik area for the Bombay Assembly election.

Although President's orders on the delimitation of constituencies as considerably amended by Parliament twelve days ago, will be published in the first week of July, a clearer picture is now available as to the umber of constituencies and the composition of the state legislatures and the House of the People.

CONSTITUENCIES

Altogether there are 2,921 constituencies to elect 489 members to the House of the People and 3,055 members to state legislatures. Of these constituencies 401 are Central constituencies consisting of 314 single member constituencies, 86 double member and one three member constituencies.

Of 2,520 state legislature constituencies, 1,986 are single member constituencies, 533 double member and one three-member constituencies.

In the House of the People ten seats are reserved for Tribals and they are single member constituencies. For the state legislatures, there are eighty-eight single member constituencies reserved for Tribals and one for Scheduled Caste that is in Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) where more than fifty per cent of the inhabitants belong to Scheduled Castes.

As regards composition of legislature, there will be 72 Scheduled Caste members and 27 representatives of Tribes (including one to be nominated by the President) in the total strength of 497 members in Parliament. In the state legislatures, out of 3,055 seats, 443 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 160 for tribals including 18 representatives for the autonomous districts of Assam.

Japanese Treaty Draft

MANILA, June 23, (UPA): John M. Allison, Senior adviser to John Foster Dulles in the negotiations for a Japanese peace treaty, said on Saturday a new composite draft for a pact would be soon submitted to all countries involved.

Allison told a press conference he hoped the treaty would be signed by the end of summer.

Allison arrived here on Friday night after visiting London, Paris, Karachi and New Delhi in connection with the treaty negotiations.

GENEVA, June 23 (UPA): A member of the Iranian Parliament, Khorsrov Ghashghai, said on Friday that he was leaving shortly for the U.S. to study the possibility of sending Iranians there to train as oil industry technicians.

PROVINCES BASED ON LANGUAGE

Mr. Gadgil Says, Go Slow

POONA, June 23 (PTI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister, Central Government, today said that any programme for the creation of linguistic provinces should "gradually implemented so as to cause least disturbance to administration."

While declaring that it was too late to oppose the movement, which "for the last thirty years provided life blood to politics in many a state", Mr. Gadgil felt at the same time that the administrative experience gained during the last four years could not be "lightheartedly brushed aside".

Himself a strong supporter of the movement for linguistic provinces, the Minister expressed this view on his return here from Karnatak where, he said, the only problem that interested the people was the issue of Samyukta Karnatak.

"All appeared to be united on its realisation, he said. Somehow or other, he added, the Bombay Karnatak felt that the Government of India should force the decision of merger on Mysore to bring into being the linguistic Karnatak state. In his opinion that demand was "undemocratic and capable of leading to undesirable consequences."

"Before we can think of the luxury of a linguistic state, we must see that state is viable, not dependent on the Centre for subvention and satisfies the minimum requirements about population, area and resources", Mr. Gadgil said.

MAHASABHA, EXECUTIVE ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): The Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee held a two-hour sitting here today to finalise the party's election programme. The Committee, however, adjourned till tomorrow without concluding deliberations on the draft election manifesto pending further scrutiny by the Drafting Committee.

The Mahasabha High Command decided to suspend for five years Mr. Chand Karan Sarda of Ajmer who was member of the Mahasabha Working Committee for fifteen consecutive years for "anti-Hindu Mahasabha activities."

NEPAL'S NEW ENVOY TO INDIA

Maj. Gen. Vijaya Shamsher

KATHMANDU, June 23 (PTI): The Nepalese Foreign Office announced today Maj. General Vijaya Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana's appointment as Nepal's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in India. He succeeds Commanding General Singha Shamsher Jang Bahadur who becomes Nepal's Foreign Minister.

Major General Vijaya Shamsher is at present Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

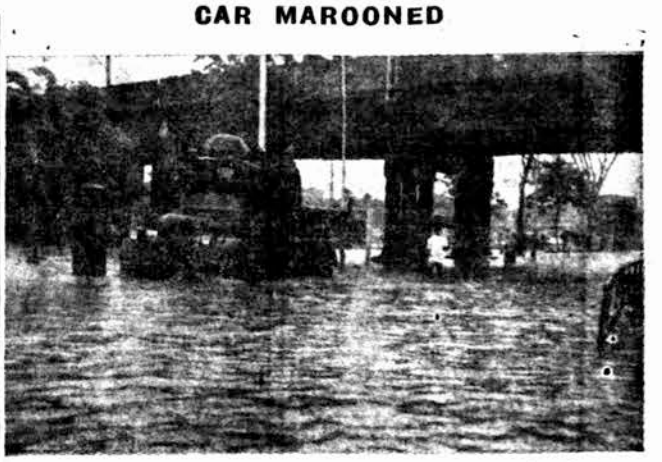
Thirty-five-year-old Ambassador designate Vijaya Shamsher was the head of the Nepalese delegation to New Delhi for treaty talks with India Government this year.

United Progressive Bloc Win Burdwan Elections

BURDWAN, June 23 (PTI): The United Progressive Bloc, consisting of Forward Bloc, Krishak Proja Majdoor Party and Communists, has captured 13 out of 26 seats in the Burdwan District Board election, the results of which were announced here today.

Congress got 10 seats and the other three were secured by independent candidates.

CAR MAROONED



Heavy rains which started in the early hours of Saturday morning flooded the low level parts of the city temporarily paralysing the busy roads. Picture shows a view near King Circle Railway station where a truck is marooned in the centre of the road.

PLEA FOR MORE TROOPS FOR KOREAN WAR

NEW YORK, June 23, (UPI-AFP): The United Nations Secretary-General yesterday forwarded to 39 member-state of the U. N. the communication from American Government appealing for more troops for Korea.

In a letter addressed to countries which have not yet made any military contribution to the U. N. in Korea, Trygve Lie urged that the American appeal be considered in the light of the need to reinforce the collective effort in Korea as long as the aggressor continued to fight against the forces of the U. N.

The message was also sent to India and other Asiatic countries which after supporting intervention against the North Koreans refused to associate themselves with the decision to impose economic sanctions against Communist China.

LAST INVADER MUST BE THROWN OUT

PUSAN, (South Korea), June 23, (PTI-Reuter): South Korean President Syngman Rhee declared today in a statement for the anniversary of the beginning of the Korea war: "We will refuse to compromise our principles until the last Communist invader has been driven out northwards across the Yalu and Tumen river into Manchuria.

KOREA WAR CASUALTIES: OVER 1,395,000

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPA): The Chinese Communists and North Koreans have suffered 19,139 casualties during the week of June 8-14, the United States Army reported today.

The loss brought to 1,162,500 the number of battle and non-battle casualties suffered by the Communist forces in Korea from the beginning of war a year ago through June 14.

The latest report covering the entire war period through June 15 said United States forces lost 73,604 battle casualties. American non-battle casualties were about 150,000.

Limited Service For British Troops In Korea

TOKYO, 23 (PTI-Reuter): British troops learned officially yesterday that their period of service in Korea will be limited to a maximum of 18 months.

The announcement reached them in the form of an administrative order signed by Lt. General Sir Horace Robertson British Commonwealth Commander.

It stated that the limitation of service for all regular and other service officers and regular other ranks in Korea and Japan would be counted from the date of disembarkation in this theatre.

At the end of eighteen months, a soldier would be returned direct to Britain where he would remain for at least a further eighteen months.

Pak Red Beans For India

LAHORE, June 23 (PTI): The Pakistan Government has permitted the Frontier Province to export 5,385 standard maunds of red beans (khurkha) to India, it is learnt. Necessary export licences will soon be issued subject to foreign exchange control regulations.

U.S. COMMUNITY'S SELF-DENIAL

Grain Gift To India

NEW DELHI, June 23, (PTI): Among the gifts of grain, now on the way to India from the United States, is a consignment of wheat which represents the self-denial of a small rural community of America.

Under the leadership of Mrs. James S. Ayars and 35 civic leaders, including the Mayors of Campaign and Urbana, a drive called the "Share a meal with India project" was started with a formal "dinner" at the local Y.M.C.A., at which one hundred participants paid a dollar each for the menu which consisted solely of a glass of water subsequently professors and students of the Universities of Illinois, church and civic groups and individual families joined in and within a short time the target of 3,600 dollars was collected.

A carload of wheat was purchased with this amount and presented to the Indian Ambassador in Washington. The grain has been shipped to India.

UNDO-SOVIET TRADE PACT

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): India and Russia signed a trade agreement here yesterday to cover the export of 100,000 tons of wheat by Russia. It was learned here today. In return for the wheat India will export, what a Russian embassy spokesman here described as "freely-sold Indian goods".

Free Food To Bihar

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): The Prime Minister has sent another sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the Chief Minister of Bihar for the purchase and distribution of free food to those in need of it in the distress areas of the state. This brings the total sum donated to Bihar for distribution of free food, from the Prime Minister's Fund so far, to Rs. 1,00,000.

The Madras state, has already received Rs. 50,000 from the Prime Minister's Fund for the distribution of free food.

Flood Havoc In France

PARIS, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): Floods caused by thunderstorms did heavy damage in northern and eastern France last night, but no casualties were reported.

Granville, Normandy, was blacked out when lightning struck electric transformers.

A landslide blocked one of its streets and cellars were flooded.

IAF DAKOTAS STATIONED AT DIBRUGARH

Helping Population

NEW DELHI, June 23, (PTI): To help the civilian population of Assam which has been marooned because of the recent floods to the Indian Air Force have stationed two Dakotas at Dibrugarh for dropping relief stores.

The Dakotas have been in station since June 17 and are being assisted by a detachment of parstroopers.

In addition the Air Force planes flew twice on June 18 from Mohan Bari—seventeen miles east of Dibrugarh—to Pasighat carrying 7,200 lbs of rice for the afflicted population.

Pile Driving Stops A Judge

CALCUTTA, June 23, (PTI): On a representation made by the Calcutta High Court, the Government of West Bengal have ordered the stoppage, during Court hours, of work of what will be the tallest building in the city.

The tremendous noise created by the pile driving machinery on the building site, just behind the High Court, was making it impossible for the Court to carry on its normal work.

Mr. Justice Sinha postponed hearing yesterday of all cases before him and left early observing "it has become impossible to hold Court while the noise continues."

U.S. Apology To Pakistan

NEW YORK, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government has formally presented its "deepest apologies" to the Pakistan Government, the Pakistani representative to the United Nations and three Pakistani ladies—Mrs. Rahat said Chhatari, Miss Chhatari and Mrs. Farooq—who were involved in a police incident in New Rochelle, New York on June 11.

SOVIET'S NEW OIL WELL BORERS

LONDON, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): Moscow Radio, quoting a Tass Agency message from Baku, Russian oilfied centre in Russian Azerbaijan on the northern border of Persia tonight reported the installation of new depth drills and highly modernised pumping equipment.

The new machinery produced by the Azerbaijan Machine Manufacturing Industry includes drills that can cut to a depth of three and three quarter miles.

The oil wells are equipped with pumps able to raise oil from a depth of one and a quarter miles, the Tass message added.

The Baku oilfields are among the biggest in the Soviet Union.

BOAC Planes To India To Be Diverted

NEW DELHI, June 23 (UPI): Some of the aircraft from BOAC's Indian routes are to be diverted to the oil area in South Iran, owing to the necessity of speeding up evacuation of British personnel from Abadan, it is learnt.

It is understood the BOAC service of London on June 25 for Bombay has been cancelled. Instead, the aircraft will operate to the normal schedule upto Bahrein, whence it will proceed to Abadan to pick up families of Oil Company personnel.

The departure of the BOAC Argonaut from Bombay on June 27 has also been cancelled.

JOURNALISTS' APPEAL IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, June 23, (UPI): Sixty-five noted writers, journalists and professors of Karachi have in a signed statement, demanded that some well-known writers like Ahmed Deem Qazmi, Mumtaz Hussain, Zahim Kashmisi and Hameed Akhtar who have recently been arrested should be either tried in open courts of law or released unconditionally.

The signatories to the statement, which has the nature of an appeal, deem the safety laws as opposed to civil liberties.

Among the signatories are working journalists of many local newspapers, editors of monthly, forthnightly and weekly publications and office bearers of literary organizations besides some well-known poets.

CLASH IN KANPUR

KANPUR, June 23 (PTI): Over a dozen persons including a sub-inspector of police were injured in a communal clash in the Colly Bazar here last night.

The situation is under control and armed pickets have been posted in the area. Police have arrested forty persons in this connection.

Pakistan's Charge Against India

MISLEADING U. N., SAYS ZAFRULLAH

UNITED NATIONS, JUNE 23, (PTI-REUTER)

PAKISTAN YESTERDAY CALLED ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO TAKE "EFFECTIVE AND ADEQUATE MEASURES" TO PREVENT INDIA FROM CONVENING A PROPOSED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN KASHMIR.

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, the Pakistan Foreign Minister Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, stated: "The Security Council appears to have been misled into believing that the proposal to convene a Constituent Assembly in Kashmir was only the act of the Maharaja's Government and that India was not a party to it.

"This is by no means the case No less an authority than the Prime Minister of India has been reported to have declared in a speech at Srinagar on 4th June, 1951 that the Constituent Assembly was being convened by "the Government of India."

"He added that, notwithstanding what has been said by the Security Council, India and the Maharaja's Government would continue the necessary preparations for the holding of the Constituent Assembly.

NEHRU'S STATEMENTS

"The Prime Minister of India is also reported to have stated that India would not co-operate in any way in the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council of 30th March 1951, which has not accepted", the letter added.

"This statement was reiterated at a press conference held in New Delhi on 11th June 1951 in the course of which India's Prime Minister is also reported to have said that no country had any business to interfere with what India or Sheikh Abdullah's Government did in Kashmir, and that the Government of India would tolerate no nonsense about Kashmir, come what may.

"In the face of these defiant declarations, it is idle to hope that the Government of India and the Maharaja's Government would help to create and maintain an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations or that they will refrain from any action likely to prejudice a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

"The proposal to convene a Constituent Assembly is not only a prejudicial act, but is deliberately designed to by-pass the United Nations to prevent the holding of a free and impartial plebiscite.

"It would thus appear that the attempt of the Security Council to persuade the Government of India to stop the Kashmir State Government from convening a Constituent Assembly in the State has not proved successful and the Council President's communication in this regard dated 27th May 1951 has been treated with scant respect by the Government of India.

"On the contrary, the Government of India in collusion with the Maharaja's Government is persisting in action which is patently opposed to the clear provisions of the Security Council's resolution of March 30, 1951.

"The Government of Pakistan feels that, if the Government of India is permitted to pursue the course it has set before itself, this would undermine all chances of a pacific setlement of the Kashmir dispute and would lead to the creation of a grave threat to international peace.

"The Government of Pakistan is constrained to observe that the hesitancy of the Security Council to assert its authority and to enforce its resolutions relating to Kashmir, was encouraged the Government of India and Sheikh Abdullah to persist in their intransigence, and has immensely increased the difficulties which the United Nations representative will have to face in discharging the mission entrusted to him.

"The Government of Pakistan is also firmly of the opinion that there will be no just and peaceful settlemene af the Kashmir dispute until the resolutions of the Security Council and the Kashmir Commission providing for a free and impartial plebiscite are faithfully implemented and until everyone is made to realis ethat intrnational commitments and obligations cannot be broken or repudiated with impunity.

"In view of these facts the Government of Pakistan would again respectfully but strongly, urge the Security Council to retrieve the situation by taking effective and adequate measures to stop the Government of India and the authorities concerned in the Jammu and Kashmir State from convening the proposed Constituent Assembly.

PAK CO-OPERATION

"On its part the Government of Pakistan wishes to reassure the Security Council that, consistent with its past policy, it would continue to honour the obligations accepted by it under the Kashmir Commission resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949 and would extend to the United Nations representative its full co-operation and support in the discharge of his mission".

In the first part of his letter the Pakistan Foreign Minister summarised statements made by various members of the Council during the course of debates. He also stated: "The Security Council would recall that, throughout the period that the Kashmir dispute has been before it, the Government of Pakistan has fully co-operated with the Security Council in its efforts to give effect to the agreed settlement of the Kashmir dispute namely the determination of the question of the accession of the State to India or to Pakistan by a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under United Nations auspices.

"Pakistan has repeatedly reaffirmed its acceptance of the Kashmir Commission resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949 and accepted every subsequent proposals made by the Security Council to give effect to this solemn international agreement.

"Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Government of India. Ever since the conclusion of the international agreement contained in the Kashmir Commission resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949 the Government of India in an effort to wriggle out of its commitments, has been persistently and deliberately wrecking th eefforts of the Security Council, its organs and representatives as well as of friendly agencies outside the United Nations, to secure implementation of the agreement.

"It has publicly declared its intention not to co-operate in any way the United Nations representative in the implementation of the Security Council's resolution of March 30, 1951 and is conspiring with the Maharaja's Government and Sheikh Abdullah to torpedo the international agreement regarding Jammu and Kashmir by convening a puppet Constituent Assembly, elected under the shadow of Indian bayonets, to determine the 'future shape and affiliations' of the State.

Nehru Is Willing To Meet Graham

NEW DELHI, June 23, (UPA): Reliable sources indicated yesterday that Pandit Nehru had informed Frank Graham, United Nations' Mediator in Kashmir dispute, that he would be willing to meet him on June 24 and 25 at New Delhi. This was done through the Indian delegation at the United Nations.

An official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the Government of India did not look with favour on the efforts of a few individuals reported to be planning anti-Graham processions and suspension of business to protest against Graham's arrival on Kashmir soil, adding that these individuals represent themselves only.

Nehru stated on June 11 that Graham was welcome if he visited India and would be shown the courtesy due to a distinguished person despite India's rejection of the Security Council resolution regarding Kashmir.

Missing Fishery Ship Found

MAHE (Seychelles Islands), June 23, (PTI-Reuter): The British fishery research ship, Isle of Silhouette, missing for more than a week and object of a concentrated air dash sea search, arrived yesterday at Victoria in the Seychelles.

The "Isle of Silhouette," a 333-ton ship, left Mombasa on June 6.

When her arrival in the Seychelles Islands was long overdue and it was thought her engines had failed or she had encountered rough weather, eight ships of the Indian Navy on a cruise were diverted to a search in which aircraft later joined.

LAWS THAT CONFLICT WITH SOCIAL NEEDS

They Must Be Defied, Says Dr. Lohia

BANGALORE, June 22 (PTI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, soon after his release from prison last evening told pressmen that he had often enough in the past violated laws and it would be necessary for him to do so in the future.

When laws were in conflict with justice and social needs, they had to be disobeyed. In this articular case of Kagodu, howveer, added Dr. Lohia, law and justice "corresponded" and he himself and his comrades took upon themselves the role of policemen to enforce the last against the landowner and his helpers.

In this connection Dr. Lohia mentioned that in the Sagar Court another case was pending against the landowner concerned.

RARE TERRACOTAS FOUND

LUCKNOW, June 23 (PTI): Some rare and beautiful terracottas have been found out from the old historical site of Budhwana a village in the Sahjehanpur District by Mr. M. G. Misra, Deputy Collector Sahjehanpur. They have been given to the State Museum, Lucknow as gifts.

Mr. M. M Nagar, Curator of the State Museum said that these terracottas depicted icons of Buddha and other secular personages and they belonged to the Kusana and Sunga Period. In 1932 a Vishnu image of great artistic merit was found from this site and is now being worshipped there he said.

Prison Sentences On Red Leaders

WASHINGTON, June 23, (PTI-Reuter): Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court last night, refused to stay the prison sentences of eleven leaders of the American Communist Party who were convicted of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force.

The refusal clears the way for the Justice Department to move for early imprisonment of the eleven leaders.

The men had asked Justice Jackson to stay their prison sentences until the Supreme Court could act next autumn on a request that it consider its decision of June 4, affirming their conviction and sentence. The Court is now in summer recess.

Sino-Russian Trade Agreement

TOKYO, June 22 PTI-(Reuter): Radio Peking said tonight, a trade agreement for 1951 had been signed between China and Russia in Moscow on June 5.

Another agreement signed simultaneously provides for the supply of equipment and materials to China in accordance with a pact made with Russia on February 14 last year, the Radio said.

It added that China had also signed an agreement with Czechoslovakia under which China will receive industrial equipment in exchange for various materials.

American Friends Of Middle East: New Party Formed

NEW YORK, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Dorothy Thompson, the American author and columnist, today announced formation of a new organisation—American Friends of the Middle East—to further American Middle Eastern relations.

The All Pakistan Women's Association proposes to open its branches in almost all the Muslim countries, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, the APWA chief, told the UPI at Karachi.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu Jeth Vad 5, 2007
Muslim: Ramzan 18 1370
Parsi: Deh 25, 1320
Sunrise 6-03 a. m., Sunset 7-19 p. m.
Hightide 03-12, 15-46. Lowtide 08-10, 22-31.

Domestic Occurrence

BRAHMA KSHATRIYA DEATH UTHAMANA CEREMONY POSTPONED

The Uthamana ceremony of Smt. Hansgavari Girdharlal Desai who died on Friday last which was to be held today Sunday at 5 p.m. in Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road is postponed due to rain.

Today's Engagements

'D' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: A meeting of all the workers of Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at 9 a.m. in the People's Hall Congress House.

TENANTS ASSOCIATION: Nineteenth annual general meeting, Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road 3 p. m.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a lecture on 'Natal Astrology' Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Chowpatty 5 p. m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Meeting at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road 5-30 p. m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS :Special meeting to celebrate U L T Day, Jehangir Wadia Building Fort 6-15 p. m.

DEODHAR SCHOOL OF MUSIC: Concert in aid of Bihar Relief Fund. Many prominent artists and musicians will take part, School premises, Opera House 10 a. m.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA: 26th annual general meeting, Bhora Bazar Street Fort 2-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING: At Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road 4-30 p.m. Subject, Homoeopathy.

TEACHING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Hindi Also Included

BOMBAY: Saturday: Hindi has now been included in the ordinary school subjects for the Secondary Teaching Certificate Examination of the Government of Bombay. The other such subjects are Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Urdu, English, History, Geography, Mathematic and Science.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS ARRIVING IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A delegation of one hundred Australian youth to the III World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace, to be held in Berlin from August 5 to 19, will be arriving in Bombay on June 23, 1951 on their way to Berlin. They are expected to stay for 24 hours in the city. The Bombay Preparatory Committee for the Berlin Festival has decided to welcome these delegates in a meeting at Cama Hall. The meeting will be held on Sunday, June 24, at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Krishen Chand has kindly consented to preside over the function. The function will include exchange of greetings and a short cultural programme.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN ON G. I. P.

BOMBAY, Saturday: On Monday the 25th June, 1951, an additional suburban train will run from Bombay to Bandra on the Harbour Branch, leaving Bombay (V.T.) at 10-40 hours and arriving Bandra at 11-10 hours stopping at all stations.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 502 cases, arrested 151 persons and seized 114 gallons of illicit liquor 11308 gallons of wash, 23 gallons of foreign liquor and two gallons of spirit, during the week ended June 14.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, June 24

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Malini Mehta, G songs, 08-15 T Sharma, bhairav, 11-45 Saguna Kalyanpur, bilaskhani todi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A. K. Miruti, clarionet, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Siesta serenade, 17-30 T Sharma, lalita gauri, 18-10 A. K. Miruti, clarionet, 18-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, jait, 19-00 Malini Mehta, G geet, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, 15-30 S. K. Abhyankar, Khamaj, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 U. Khan been, 20-45 Malini Mehta, G. songs, 21-15 Lalita Venkatram, K. vocal, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Parsifal (Wagner).

VARIATIONS 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 U Khan been, 08-45 Rajani Joshi, M songs, 11-00 Film songs 12-15 D. N. Devesh, "Amrai', H, 13-00 Air artist, Nithabhakar selections, 13-30 N Dutt, H songs, 13-50 S. Sardesai, thumri bharavin, 17-30 For children M 18-00 S Parab & party, gaulan, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 20-15 R Joshi, M songs, 20-30 H talk, "vishesh amantran se" 20-45 S Sardesai, M pad, 21-00 N Dutt H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 A. K. Miruti, clarionet, 22-00 Saguna Kalyanpur, bahar.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm. — 08-15 Music, 08-30 D Upadhyay, hindol, 18-20 M Desai, P. Parekh's works, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Vaidya, (Ahm.), 19-00 D Upadhyay geets, 19-15 M Desai, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm) 20-00 D Upadhyay thumri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music, D hi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 M. Desai geets, 21-39 D Upadhyay, kh. sawani and bhajan.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 Air music 09-45 Music by air 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody 11-10 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band 12-30 p. m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade 04-30 Concert Hall of air 05-00 Through listening glass 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.94, 25.65 41.72—7-15 a.m It's Good Day 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Star of Today, 8-15 Sunday Serenade 8-30 Voice of prophecy 8-45 Round up time 9 Swap Shop 9-30 Your Choice 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11 Hindi Programmes 12 noon Music for Lunch 12-30 p. m. RAF Band 5-00 Hindi programmes 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Down Harmony Lane 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet 7-30 Music by Roth 8-00 Famous Tenors 8-30 Melody Tours (Ceylon Tours), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy 10 Day in Ending.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-00 Sports, 16-15 S Macpherson at theatre organ 18-45 C Sapleton & his orch., 19-45 BBC N Orch, 21-45 Music in miniature, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and weekly review, 20-20 Tonight's feature, 20-35 Letters' replies.

At 12-15 p.m. on June 24, All India Radio, Bombay will present the well-known play-back singers Trilop Kapoor and Surindar Kaur in a musical feature entitled "AMRAI" written by D. N. Devesh. The musical score will be by P S. Dixit and the programme will be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast to teachers two series of five talks each entitled "Education for Life and Livelihood" and "Schools in India with Message" from June 25 to June 29 The teachers' panel include Miss S. Panandikar, Shri S. S. Desnavi, Shri Bachubhi Sukla, Mr. A R. Dawood, Miss Amy Rustomji, Smt. Rukmini Devi, Mr. D. M. Desai and Mr. S. N. Havewala. The time of broadcast will be from 4-20 p.m. to 5-0 p.m and will be hard on all Bombay Transmitters (244.353, 41.44 and 31.41 metres)

Rents Act For Surali

BOMBAY, Saturday: Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 has been applied with effect from June 19 to survey Nos. 570, 584, 585 and 591 of Surali, in Surat District, in respect of premises let for residence, business, trade or storage.

RAINFALL ON THE WEST COAST

All-India Weather

POONA, June 23 (PTI):, The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Summary observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST.

The monsoon is strengthening the northern half of the peninsula and is extending into south-west Madhya Pradesh.

Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast and has occurred locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Deccan (desh) Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and coastal Andhradesa.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening:

The monsoon will be fairly active in the Konkan and extend into north Madhya Pradesh and South Madhya Bharat. Widespread rain is also expected in Malabar and South Kanara, Travancore Cochin, Deccan (desh) South Gujarat, West Madhya Pradesh and sub-Himalayan West Bengal There will be local rain in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, South Rajasthan and South Saurashtra. Scattered showers are likely elsewhere over the country outside the Punjab (India) West Uttar Pradesh and North Rajasthan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered heavy falls of rain are likely in the Konkan during the next forty-eight hours.

Forecast for Poona and neighbourhood valid until the evening of 24th: —The monsoon may strengthen; occasional showers, thundery conditions may develop in the afternoon.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past twenty-four hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1951 and departure from normal, recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST today.

Ahmedabad	103	81	0	0	—2.4
Allahabad	110	88	0	1.3	—1.:
Bangalore	80	66	0.1	2.2	—0.2
Baroda	101	84	0	0.1	—3.0
Bhopal	100	76	T	1.4	—2.8
BOMBAY	85	75	2.6	13.6	—0.4
Cherrapunji	21	62	0.8	120.4	+36.5
Cochin	85	76	0.2	35.5	+12.8
Darjeeling	..	55	5.5	14.0	—2.7
Hyderabad (Dn)	87	73	0.1	0.9	—2.5
Jamshedpur	101	84	0	4.6	—0.2
Jubulpore	103	78	0	0.5	—3.7
Kodaikanal	64	51	T	2.3	—1.1
Kurnool	91	75	0	1.2	—0.8
Mahabaleshwar	66	63	3.6	23.7	—3.4
Mangalore	87	73	1.2	41.9	+11.8
Marmagoa	83	76	1.0	36.1	12 9
Mysore	81	66	0	1.4	—0 9
Ootacamund	65	52	0.2	3.2	—2.1
Poona	87	72	0	2.0	—1.7
Rajkot	102	77	3.5	4.1	+1.3
Sholapur	87	73	0.2	2.5	—1
Simla	81	65	0	1.2	—2.1
Surat	95	83	0	0.9	—4.9

BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS

Concessions On Admission To Continue

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed that the existing orders regarding the admission of Backward Class students to educational institutions should continue to be in force. In case a sufficient number of Backward Class students is not available for admission in accordance with these orders, the unfilled seats available for them should be filled in on merits from among the candidates of other communities.

The existing reservation of seats for admission to the educational institutions for students belonging to classes other than the Backward has, however, been cancelled.

Convictions For Using Unauthorised Weights

BOMBAY, Saturday: Six persons were recently convicted in courts of law and sentenced to fines ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 400 under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1942.

They were (1) Smt. Jotsna Patkar, raw cotton dealer, at Dohad, (2) Raghunath Shantaram Sude, also of Dohad, (3) Adbul Mohamed-Husen Begwan, butter merchant, of Nandgaon in Belgaum District, (4) Ochhavlal Chhaganlal Desai, of Dudhia in Panchmahals District, (5) Ishwarlal Vithaldas, proprietor of a ration shop at Surat and (6) Ramkison Kasturchand Karva commission agent and grocer, at Yeola.

They were convicted for possessing and using unauthorised scales and/or weights.

Transport Only Essential Goods

SANTHANAM'S ADVICE TO BUSINESSMEN

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport said here today that the temporary transport bottleneck created by the movement of foodgrains particularly in the port areas should not give rise to "undue panic" among the business community.

Mr. Santhanam who met the members of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation and the Association of Indian Industries appealed to the industrialists to move as far as possible only the essential commodities as foodgrains had to be given top priority.

The Minister of State for Transport stated that nearly 120 million tons of goods are now handled by the Railways of which more than 70 per cent were foodgrains. The remaining tonnage, he said, could be equally distributed among other general commodities if the business community cooperated with the Government.

Mr. Santhanam said that a committee consisting of businessmen and Railway heads would be instituted to consider the question of the priority for wagon allocation.

DEMAND FOR NEW PRICE SCHEDULE

Languages' Newspapers' Bodies' Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday: The annual general meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association held on Friday elected Mr. A. R. Bhat as President, Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta, Mr. Shantilal H. Shah and Mr. H. M. Joshi as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Keshavlal M. Shah and Mr. D. S. Pothis as as General Secretaries. The meeting elected Messrs: M. S. Kirlosker, A. N. Shivaraman, V. G. Thorat Nandishor, Baburao Jakkal and Pratapkumar Vaidya as members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

While moving the annual report and audited accounts for adoption Mr. A. R. Bhatta, the President, said that the price-page schedule did not meet with the needs of the small papers and provincial and district press which has found its economy thrown out of gear. He reiterated the demand of the Association for a price-page schedule based on the formula of 1-1|2 piece per page of standard size with minimum price of 1-1|2 anna for a daily paper.

Mr. Bhat in a statement said:—"Members of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association present at the annual meeting held on Friday, felt deeply concerned over the reported decision of the Government of India to amend the Newsprint Control Order, permitting the use of newsprint in sheets for purposes other than newspaper printing."

Emergency Allocation Of Newsprint

OTTAWA, June 23 (PTI-Reuter): The recommendation of the Pulpand Paper Committee of the International Material Conference that Canada Supply 7,650 tons of her newsprint as emergency allocations to six countries including India, was expected to recieve quick approval by the cabinet, according to usually reliable sources here.

Indonesian Consulate At Calcutta

NEW DELHI, June 23, (PTI): A new Indonesian Consulate is shortly to be opened at Calcutta, it was learned here.

The Consul designate Mr. Abdul Muis is expected to arrive here on June 26.

Labour Minister's Talk Postponed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, Bombay's Labour Minister, who was to talk at the Congress House at 9 a.m. on Sunday has postponed the talk.

Dr. Kurtukoti In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtokoti arrived in Bombay today from Nasik on a short visit. He will meet press representatives at the Darya Mahal, Nepean Sea Road at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

American Markets:

FURTHER SMALL DROP IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Easy On Liquidation

NEW YORK, June 22.

The cotton market declined early on commission house and southern selling of new crops based on a favourable early crop outlook and large acreage ideas. Liquidation of old crop July prior to the first notice day was also evident with a leading spot house selling July against purchases of 1951 October at 790 points difference. Pressure eventually subsided and the market recovered on week-end short covering.

The market eased in the afternoon and was featured by a sale of an estimated 10,000 bales of 1951 October by a broker with mill connections believed to represent hedging against inventories. A prominent spot house was also credited with selling 10,000 bales of old crop July outright with trade houses and shorts as principal buyers, the market finally closing steady. Sales were approximately 175,000 bales.

The market opened off 3 to 11 points and edged upward irregularly under leadership of July to net gains of 4 to 11 points. In the last hour new crop months dropped back gradually to close around lows and off 3 to 10 points net. July held final gain of 3 points at 44.99 cents.

Following were the closings with the price range:—

Delivery	Open.	High	Low	Close
Spot				46.06
July	44.93	45.00	44.88	44.99
October	36.97	37.14	36.95	36.96
December	36.76	36.92	36.73	36.76
March	36.81	36.97	36.79	36.83
May	36.68	36.84	36.67	36.68
July	36.25	36.50	36.25	36.33
October	34.65	34.75	34.65	34.61
December	—	34.50	34.50	34.36
New Orleans:				
Spot				44.91
July	44.63	44.90	44.63	44.79
October	36.85	37.00	36.84	36.88
December	36.63	36.79	36.60	36.64
March	36.79	36.90	36.76	36.78
May	36.69	36.77	36.66	36.69
July	36.28	36.45	36.31	36.30
October	—	34.66	34.66	34.65
December	34.46	34.46	34.46	34.43

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, June 22.

The stock market yielded further ground over a rather broad front with limited liquidation and other offerings bringing losses upto a dollar or more. Washington news developments were favourable—notably the House Ways Means Committee Chairman's warning that federal taxes would be about as high as should go—but the international situation kept support limited. The averages were industrials 248.26 and rals 77.88.

There was modest but persistent selling in the afternoon sufficient to push the market further off balance. Industrials suffered most with the average almost back to the point where the June recovery started. Losses of fractions to two dollars or so were well distributed with rallying attempts negligible. Shares on steel was only a shade lower with some buying attracted by a 25 cent rise to one dollar quarterly. The market finised at the day's lowest. The closing tone was easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, June 22.

Grains advanced on short covering and buying credited to eastern interests with demand for wheat based on heavy unwanted rains in the southwest harvesting areas last night and forecast of additional rainfall. Export business in United States grains was slow overnight and was confined to small quantities of maize to Holland. The market eased latterly on profittaking attracted by earlier advance together with evening up operations for over the week-end.

New York Pepper Firm

NEW YORK, June 22.

Prices were firm on the renewal of buying interest which were mostly covering previous commitments. Dealers anticipate a continued firm market due to the tightness in offerings from India which are held at 2 to 3 cents above the New York basis. Therefore, covering at the present levels appears to be attractive. Spot was sold in fair volume at 169-1/2 ex-dock, in early dealings. At present spot, afloat and shipment positions upto August are offered at 172 with bids at 170. Spot was quoted at 172 asked and white pepper at 290 asked.

Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 23.

120 Ready Japan	.....	6 12	0
150 Ready Japan	....	6 12	0
120 Ready Italy	.....	6 10	0
150 Ready Italy	....	6 11	0
150 D. Box June	....	1332	0 0
150 D. Box July	....	1336	0 0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 23.

The announcement of the increase in retention price of steel created bullish feeling in the market. The market was officially closed today but privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2,200 and later steadied at around Rs. 2180. The increase in steel price is expected to leave more profit for distribution to shareholders in coming years.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 23.

Trading on the local bullion market was suspended until the decision of the Board's meeting. Still the Jeth Settlement is pending and no progress is made. Large interest is still open and new difficulties are created in the face of the final decision of the Board at the last meeting.

Later on some business was done privately and quotations at 3 p. m. were as under:

Ready Silver	 202	8	0
Forward	 196	15	0
Ready Gold	 116	4	0
Forward	115	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 24.

Caster seeds opened at Rs. 223 and after declining at Rs. 220 8 sharply advanced at Rs. 227 4 on active buying.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 21 June 1951.	3,47,417
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 21st June 1951	6,98,391
Same period last year	8,47,503
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st June 1951	4,99,461
Same time last year.	5,36,539

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, June 23.

Allepey Ready	3,600
Ashad	3,580 to 3,610
Bhadrapad	3,570 to 3,600

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, June 23.

Cotton	2,500
Groundnuts	1,892
Castorseeds	102
Linseed	704
Tilseed	726
Cottonseed	1,338
Sugar	901

METAL QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, June 23.

Copper	198
Ashad	200
Lead	102
Ashad	103
Tin	209
Ashad	208

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, June 22.

Silver for the first time this week, the second largest seller resumed offerings following his withdrawal because of "adjustments". Offerings thus increased to 125,000 ounces and were well absorbed with still more wanted at unchanged 88 cents.

London Pepper Market

LONDON, June 22.

The market continued to be firm on European buying. Black lampong for June shipment was offered at 13sh 3d asked, white Muntok at 19sh 6s shipping weights and white Sarawak at 20sh 3d delivered weight per pound CIF basis ports. Malabar on spot was offered at 1385sh, afloat at 1375 and June-July at 1362-1/2 sellers per cwt. CIF United Kingdom.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled steady and jute shares remain quiet but steady. Government securities were dull. The following are today's final transactions upto 1 p. m.

GOVT. SECURITIES three percent loan 1957 100.

COTTON: Muir Mill 235.

COALS: Bengal 620, sl Burrakur 17-2, Dhemo Main 18-4.

JUTES Agarpara 25, Alliance 206, Kelvin 322, National 33-8, Northbrook 24,9, Shree Ambica 25-8.

ENGINEERING: Burn & Co. 331, Indian Iron and Steel 37, Jessop and Co. 22-10, Marshalls 9-4, Steel corp. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS: Christien Mica 12-12 Indian Copper 3-8, Tavoy Tin 0-14-0 Sone Valley 7-15, Aluminium Corp 6-14, British India corp 10-4, Metal Corp 9, Tide Water Oil 20, Bengal Paper 62-8, Shree Gopal 15-8, CD Titaghur Paper 37-10.

SUGARS: Purtabpore 21-12, CT Samastipore 19-8.

TEAS: Gungaram 370, SL Hatikhira 23-4, Tukvar 12-8.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, June 22.

French issues were still centre of interest. The trend was harder despite irregularity caused by technical adjustments. Little interest was shown in internationals however two eagles were favourable disposed and some rubbers were bought. French rentes were rather weaker. Offerings of German loans depressed quotations. Japanese loans were weaker. Speculative interect in Brazilian stock continued.

BRUSSELS: Forward market trend was hesitant due to Iran and Wallstreet weakness. Losses, however, were slight with union miniere and Geomines most affected. Trading was very quiet. The cash market trend was more or less resistant in most sections.

AMSTERDAM: Phillips were again weaker International industrials were barely steady. Investments were slightly lower. Shippings were weaker. Indonesians held seady.

London Copra Market

LONDON, June 22.

Copra was dull and easy. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight £96-1/2 asked and Phillippines bulk 215 dollars Ceylon fair merchantable sundried £97 value per ton CIF all June-July shipment.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.

Karnar July	....	172.64
Sept.	.....	176.00
Nov.	.....	129.50
Jan.	.....	136.00
Ashmouni June	.....	122.00
Aug.	....	125.35
Oct.	.....	105.50

SUGAR STOCKS

NEW DELHI, June 23 (PTI): The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of central sugar factories in the Indian Republic during the fortnight ending May 31, 1951 were 16,224,000 mds., 112,000 mds., 915,000 mds., and 15,421,000 mds., respectively, according to the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 12,170,000 mds., 57,000 mds., 1,197,000 mds., and 11,030,000 mds., respectively.

"PAT" TODD EXPLAINS

LA KOLLA, California, June 22, (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. "Pat" Todd seeded number 6 in the ladies singles, explained here today that the question of expenses had caused her to scratch from the Wimbledon Championships.

She said, "her efforts to arrange travel expense aid through the United States Lawn Tennis Association had failed, and she was not in a position to pay her own way."

Mrs. Todd added that she had written to the English Lawn Tennis Association stating that she would not be playing at Wimbledon.

Earlier today, an official of the U.S.L.T.A. in New York had said they knew no reason for Mrs. Todd's withdrawal. He added that the last word they had from the California Association was that she was definitely playing at Wimbledon.

Mrs. Todd reached the semifinals of the ladies singles at Wimbledon last year.

Monkeys Turn Labourers

KUALA LUMPUR, June 21, (PTI): Trained monkeys are being used to harvest coconut crops in the Malay State of Kelantan. It is estimated that each of these monkeys can pluck a maximum of about 400 cocoanuts a day, earning between five and seven Malay dollars (between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10) daily for their masters.

The owner ties a string to the neck of the monkey and directs its operation through a language understandable to the monkey. The monkey plucks only ripe cocoanuts, and after finishing one tree, jumps to another, to carry on the work. The owner of the monkey gets as his fees 30 cocoanuts per 100 plucked.

FIGHT AGAINST LOCUSTS

Bombay Setting Up Organisation

AHMEDABAD, June 23 (PTI): The Government of Bombay has prepared a scheme for setting up an anti-locust organisation which may start functioning before the onset of the monsoon.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue and Home Minister and Mr. M.P. Patil Minister, of Agriculture, held a conference of officials and non-officials today to explain the scheme.

The Minister appealed to the people to the co-operate with Government in fighting the locust menace wherever it occurred and announced the intention of Government to issue an ordinance on the lines of the ordinance issued by the East Punjab Government to "requisition the services of able-bodied persons for the destruction of locusts."

Locust Swarms Move

CUTTACK, June 23 (PTI): The swarm of locusts which raided the fields of Anandpur Sub-division of Keonjhar District on Wednesday is now reported to have moved from the place yesterday morning, according to a report received by the Agricultural Department. The Department expects the next hop of the swarm to be in Mayurbhanj District.

MONKEYS SCARED BY BUZZ OF LOCUSTS

JAMMU, June 23, (PTI) Scared by the buzz of a three-mile locust swarm, a troop of monkeys invaded houses here yesterday and sent housewives into hysterics.

Cowering on rafters and under rooftops, the frightened simians chattered and screamed till the locust "cloud" passed away and then quit.

Malayan Indian Workers To Get Arrears Of Pay

SINGAPORE, June 23 (PTI): A total of about 25 million rupees (17 million dollars in Malayan currency) is to be paid to 300,000 rubber estate workers in Malaya as six months' arrears of back pay.

Over 150,000 Indian labourers in rubber estates will be among the beneficiaries under this agreement, which was signed this week. India-born Mr. P P. Narayanan, President of the Malayan Trade Union Council headed the Workers's Negotiating Committee.

A board of Arbitration appointed by the Government last month decided on revision of workers's wages, and the present agreement gives effect to it from January 1, 1951.

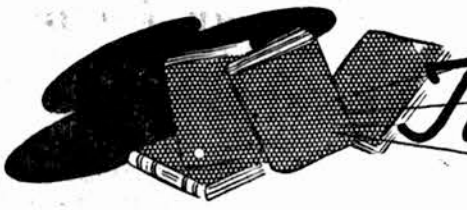
Renowned Allahabad Economist Drowned

LUCKNOW, June 23 (PTI): Prof. S. K Rudra of the Allahabad University was drowned while swimming in Lake Sattal near Nainital on Thursday according to information reaching here.

Prof. Rudra's body was taken out of the lake at about 10 a.m. yesterday.

According to information available with district authorities of Nainital Prof. Rudra was drowned due to heart faliure while swimming in the lake.

Prof. Rudra who was a renowned economist was economic adviser to the U. P. Government during the war years.



Talking of Books—

GUJARATI LITERATURE —A STUDY

STUDIES IN GUJARATI LITERATURE by J. E. Sanjana, (Bombay University Press—1950).

IN days when we have been used to hear and read not only from the mouth of our public leaders but in the majority of books bearing on Indian languages and literature, flattering accounts of our past achievements and present day accomplishments, it is refreshing to come across a publication which bears the hallmark of the Bombay University and gives us a critical survey of Gujarati literature. The author is a sound scholar, familiar with the subject that he handles, having had exceptional opportunities of wading through Gujarati productions, both books and periodicals, in the Oriental Translator's office in which he spent a life time, and retiring after having occupied the post of Oriental Translator. He was asked by the Bombay University to deliver the lectures which now appear in book form on Gujarati Literature under the Thakkar Vassanji Madhavji Foundation. It is not surprising that for years the University hesitated to own these lectures and publish them; for almost every page of this publication is critical of cherished beliefs and prejudices, of those complacent and self-righteous writers who have spoken of the glories of Gujarat and of th eland of Mahatma Gandhi, the land which "emerged as the embodiment, the voice, the spirit of triumphant Aryan culture as expressed through modern conditions."

Our author observes in his "Introtory" chapter with naive frankness "I know the risk I run of going wrong in judging a literature which is in a language that is not my mother tongue —my real mother tongue is that hopelessly debased and lovely jargon called Parsi Gujarati." But he adds that most Hindu ideas are as familiar to him as if he were a Hindu, and that fifty years ago he was spouting Sanskrit verses which his father had taught him to recite without telling him the meaning of a single word.

MUNSHI CRITICISED

Our Food Minister at the Centre, who claims the authorship of a number of Gujarati works, fiction, plays, and a history of Gujarati Literature, becomes the unfortunate target of our author's vehement, but not unjustified criticism. We reproduce a specimen:

"Munshi has widened the boundaries of Gujarat so as to claim Bombay, which is really in Maharashtra, as not only an appanage of Gujarat, but even as a Centre of Aryan culture, nay, as the cultural capital of Gujarat." And Gujaratis will continue to receive their inspiration from Bombay more steadily and effectively, than at any time since the fall of Patana in A.C 1297." The English, here, as in scores of places, in this masterpiece, is very doubtful; for one would be led by this sentence to think that Bombay has been inspiring Gujarat for more than six hundred years, though not so steadily and effectively as it is doing now; but the purport is quite clear."

In days when we hear such effusions about India's past glories and traditions, it requires some courage to quote chapter and verse to show that in a variety of Vedic sacrifices the eating of beef and drinking of fermented and distilled liquors was considered a sacred duty by the ancient Indian Aryans. According to a Jain work published by Motichand Kapadia in the 16th Century Gujarat drink was a common pleasure of the general public as of the ruling classes.

As for Gujarati literature our author is equally outspoken all imaginative literature, he asserts, must be rooted in life; and as long as the deadening hold of custom and tradition is not loosened, as long as life is not rejuvenated from within, our literature must remain narrow, limited, provincial and parochial.

POETS AND WRITERS

Coming to Gujarati poets and writers, Narmada Shanker is dismissed as negligible as a poet. In the 400 odd pages of his quarto volume "there are not 400 memorable lines of real poetry." "As a prose writer his work is very unequal, and his earlier prose is utterly undistinguished, full of colloquialisms, vulgarisms and Parse Solecisms i.e. orthography, contractions expressions and words that are peculiar to the delased jargon called Parse Gujarati." But Dalpatram is of a different order, in our author's eyes. Not a tenth has been done for Dalpatram of what has been done for Narmada Shanker. He is characterised as a myriad minded man, with a surprisingly wide range of subjects, a moralist and humourist, a writer of great epigrams and greater elegies, creator of breathing and living men and women a broad minded humanist, a cheerful soul ready to receive the kicks of chance and circumstance, with smiling lips-poet of the highest class

Our author's review of modern Gujarati literature does not give us a flattering picture of a rapid and progressive development, a lack of historical sense is held responsible for poverty in the field of prose in Indian vernaculars including Gujarati. Gujarati does not boast of great historical works of even critical essays. Ramanbhai Mahipatram has been given a larger place in modern Gujarati than Goverdhanram Tripathi — among living writers B. K. Thakor and K. M. Munshi find a place in the survey — though not a flattering place as regards the last mentioned.

Any one who seeks for an earnest passionate critical account of Gujarati literature, expressed in vigorous English will do well to persue this volume. He will be rewarded by many side lights on our ancient Indian traditions and customs.

—P. A. W.

Books In Brief

A. I. KAJEE: HIS WORK FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY by G. H. Calpin. Published by the Iqubal Study Group. Durban. Pages 172.

FAIR AND FREE ELECTIONS by M. Venkatrangaiya. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd. Price as. 12. Pages 52.

LAW OF COMPANY PROMOTION by K. Venkoba Rao. Published by the Author. Price Rs. 5. Pages 60.

KAYBEE'S INDIAN SHIPPING ANNUAL. Edited by K. B. Vaidya. Published by the Author. Price Rs. 17 as. 8. Pages 612.

G. H. Calpin's biography of the late Abdullah Kajee should be of interest to the South African Indian community for it is the story of one of its greatest sons and of his dedication to the welfare of his people. South Africa's Field Marshal Smuts at a memorial meeting to mourn Kajee's death called him "a remarkable man .....a very good man to talk things over with" a tribute to which many South African Indians could doubtless add much more, for he meant much to them and to their community in South Africa.

With Free India's first elections drawing nearer this small brochure on "Fair and Free Elections" should prove of topical value. The author is a professor of Politics and Civics in Bombay University and discusses shortly such questions as preparation of electoral rolls, public opinion and its representation, single versus multi-member constituencies, proportional representation, responsibility for unfair elections and free elections.

"The Law of Company Promotion" is an exhaustive treatise on the different aspects of company law. A purely technical book, it is meant for company secretaries, lawyers and students of law. However five rupees is an exorbitant price for a sixty page pamphlet, and the author must see to it that the price is reduced.

"Kaybee's Shipping Annual" is the first attempt at putting into comprehensive reference book form information connected with the shipping and ship-building industries of India. Facts about Ports, Fisheries and Navigation are all included and the author claims that some of this information is not available even in Government records. This very thorough-going survey of matters dealing with Indian shipping ought to become a standard volume of reference for Trade Shipping and Industry.

P. D.

Your Diet

YOUR DIET FOR LONGER LIFE— By Dr. James A. Tobey, P.H. LL.D.. Published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Ltd.. 210 Hornby Road, Bombay 1

This is a very welcome publication giving as it does the most valuable advice and hints for enjoying a longer life full of health (and incidentally wealth). Even few of these— if not all—if followed in right earnest and acted upon, will prove the gems of a casket of an infallible guide to the seeker of health and longevity. Within the compass of its 275 pages and over it deals with most vital points for a person's diet. The chapters on "The right way to reduce" "How to put on weight" and "keeping the body regular" are equally informative and instructive written in a lucid and interesting manner. The vital matter of vitamins is sufficiently treated in a whole chapter (No. 4) and its importance is enhanced by the author posing the readers some 'questions' for solving for themselves and mentioning the numbers of pages which cover the matter for solution. Speaking of the foods of animal and vegetable origins, the author candidly opines that "man thrives best on a sensible mixed diet" A very valuable book indeed especially for the hustlers who hustle to make money but move not, care not, for life's mainstay, good health.

A. K.

Light Of Asia In The Caves

MY PILGRIMAGES TO AJANTA AND BAGH: By Mukul Dey, second edition, printed in Great Britain by Headley Brothers, 109 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, published by the Oxford University Press. Pages 185. Price Rs. 12-8.

WHEN Goethe read Kalidasa's Shakuntala, the great German poet is said to have gone into ecstacies and danced in sheer exuberance of his happy feelings at the achievements of the unrivalled Indian muse.

I have come across visitors to Ajanta—those of artistic tastes and who have the freshness of memory, having viewed the paintings of Ajanta less than a couple of months back. They are unanimous in the view that these paintings make one dumbfounded at the outset. The great handiwork of the painters of centuries, the continuity of efforts in creating a world of sublime delination of the curves and lines frim sentiment and insentient nature and painting it in colours that bring out life in the expressions and make the figures LIVE even today after centuries—that is an achievement which can certainly be termed as Mukul Day says, the highest achievement of Buddhistic art of any time in India or elsewhere.

The great Gautama Buddha after a superhuman internal effort gave the world the Dhamma—the code of Love and the Law. And Emperor Ashoka, the great builder of Stupas—he is said to have got constructed 84,000 of these in three years all over the country—gave an impetus to Buddhism. But the disciples if Buddha prefer to be away from the world for contemplation and meditation. So the hunt was for secluded spots where they could build their Viharas—cloisters. And round about three hundred years before Christ some of these Buddhists chose the site of the present-day Ajanta to establish their Viharas. And the place—AJANTA—was a supreme selection by the side of a river with huge hills of the Vindhya range, out of which they carved the caves. Ajanta means, according to some, a place where there are no 'janata' or people. But according to the author the word Ajanta means—probably Ajaanata—a place that is 'not known.' However one has to congratulate the persons who selected the site for the excavation of those wonderful caves.

WORLDLY AND OTHER WORLDLY

The Buddhists generally shun the world. But the fascination of the worldly life is inescapable, so long as you are in the mortal coil. Psychologically the very tension of a life away from the world must have induced the excavators of those wonderful caves for the purpose of residence or prayer—chapels and cloisters—to seek the artists who would depict the world of men and beast, fruits and flowers in all its luscious fullness on the walls and roofs of the caves with immortal grace and in the glorious hues of NATURE. And as members of the ruling religion of the time, the hewers of the caves got the best talent and decorated the insides of the caves with episodes from the Jataka—stories. And kings and merchants helped to secure the artists who, probably fell in with the spirit of self-abnegation of the Buddhists—and did their work without even leaving their own names to posterity!

These Buddhist-created art treasures at Ajanta which can vie with the works of the best Masters of the world are today advertised for tourists by the Indian States Railways of Pen with a picture reproduction. Ajanta lies off Aurangabad in Nizam's dominions—about 70 miles by bus —or nearer from Jalgaon in the Bombay state. The paintings are, according to the author, of the period from third century B.C. to the 7th century A. D. There are in all 29 caves at Ajanta, out of which only four were completed with 'chaityas' or chapels. These caves and cave paintings were visited by pilgrims, from Greece, Persia and Asia Minor as well as by Chinese and Tibetan travellers, who have left records of their admiration from 398 to 638 A. D.

An interesting fragment of a fresco, possibly from cave 16 dating about the fifth century, was removed and carried away to England by the late Capt. Williams of Hampstead. In 1924 this very piece fetched £ 1,000 at a London auction and is now in the Boston Museum!

Many more frescos have been probably removed by others and insects, birds, and wild beasts and men have done their bit in damaging the paintings. Even the preservation is not done by the best artists but by Governmental authorities which has done a lot of damage on account of the

(Continued on Page 23)

Democracy Should Build Up 'One World'

GLOBAL FRONT AGAINST COMMUNISM

IDEAS never stand still. Either they grow in influence or waste away. As Justice Holmes once put it, "Every idea is an incitement; it offers itself for belief and if believed it is acted upon, unless some other belief outweighs it or some failure of energy stifles the movement at its birth, writes A. Powell Davies in the 'New Republic'.

That is what the idea of liberty has been: an incitement to be free. Not only Europe and the Americans but the entire world has felt the force of this incitement The same is true of the idea of equality which, in spite of the difficulty of defining it, has inspired millions of both the East and West with the hope of equal opportunity. Taken together, these two ideas encourage still a third one, 'democracy', which means not only that government should be 'of, by and for' the people, but that every individual is of infinite worth and that, co-operating together, free individuals can form societies unlimited in possibility.

Authoritarian societies not only impose political and economic servitude; they fetter the mind and bar the gateways of the future.

It was democracy, first as a vision in Judea, then as an experiment in Athens, that liberated men from the false belief that the gods had doomed them to be powerless in the face of circumstance and incapable of being governed by any other rule than tyranny.

New Entrant

In the Western nations, with a culture stemming from Judea and Athens, the democratic idea became a definite belief in the eighteenth century. It produced the American and French Revolutions and brought immense reforms to other countries. Then it began to lose velocity. It applied itself too slowly and too weakly to economic conditions. It took too long to put an end to slavery. It failed to establish racial equality. It permitted imperialism. It was feeble in resisting exploitation of retarded peoples. Its principle that "all men are created equal" was not fully worked out, and the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" largely supplanted it As an "incitement," it suffered "a failure of energy" in the West precisely when it was inducing a revolutionary ferment in the East. It was not accepted as a universal faith and purpose. It, therefore, became possible for "some other belief" to "outweigh it"—this "other belief" being Communism.

If the democratic world had understood that a transforming idea cannot be made to stand still, that it must either advance or retreat, take in new territory or yield to a more vigorous contender, there would have been no room for Communism. It cannot be too greatly emphasized that from the hour of emergence, democracy began to be throughout the world an invitation to new ways of life, a revolutionary influence, a provocation and incitement. What had been done in one place could be done in others. Democracy had introduced not merely hope, but expectation. When what was expected failed to arrive, a condition arose that was ripe for exploitation. The Communists understood this and have made the most of their advantage. Where democracy held back, Communism has plunged forward.

Nor is there any doubt that the Communist aim is universal. What the democratic countries failed to see, namely, that by the beginning of the twentieth century the world had been converted into a single, vast society united by the industrial revolution and the technological changes that were following it, the Communists perceived immediately and laid their plans accordingly.

The world had to be organized—all of it—and the Communists proposed to do it by dictatorship. They called it the dictatorship of the proletariat. Yet, in the United States, even after two world wars, it is only dimly recognized that the internationalism of Communism will have to be matched and surpassed, item by item, by the internationalism of democracy.

It is true that we have supported the United Nations and tried to make it more democratic in certain of its aims and purposes; it is also true that we have engaged in vast programmes of relief and have created agencies of economic rehabilitation. If we had not done these things, by now our cause would have been lost.

Basic Need

But we need more than this. We need a democratic purpose as large, as fully spelled out, as realistic and as energetic as the Communist purpose. We must say, for instance, exactly what we mean by "freedom from want."

It is not just a matter of giving away part of what we grow in America; it is a matter of increasing production in the critical areas upon the basis of plans as practical as those of the Communists but with the vital difference that "freedom from want" shall carry with it all the other freedoms. Wherever the standard of living rises, Communism retreats.

Very few people want to be communized if they can be free and also have enough to eat. If we will allow ourselves to understand this, we can develop a weapon far more potent than the atom bomb and one which the Kremlin cannot duplicate. We can help people to be free from hunger 'and free from tyranny as well! This is the "incitement" needed to restore their faith in democracy and bring about a Communist defeat.

Kremlin And U. S.

As for the other freedoms, it is obvious that only democracy supplies them. This is true, also, of freedom from the fear of war. There are those who suppose that Communist dominion, if it were unchallenged, would at least produce peace. Such a hope is quite delusive. The same causes that set Stalin against Trotsky and have now set him against Tito and which have been responsible for purges and political assassinations would continue to operate. It would be impossible for the Kremlin to keep as tight a grip on the entire world as it does on Russia and its present satellites, and thus there would be an age of ruthlessly competing factions, each with its own dictator endlessly conspiring and, when it served their purpose, making war upon each other.

No system composed as the Kremlin system is composed could bring the possibility of peace. Only democracy—international democracy with an open system, not a closed one, and based upon discussion not conspiracy, and freedom of information, not iron curtain—could achieve the structure of a genuine peace. It is therefore indispensable, not merely optional, that democracy shall become a universal purpose.

But there is still another reason for adopting this conclusion. Let us ask ourselves what the intention of the Kremlin is toward the United States. There is no possibility whatever of the United States becoming Communist. Indeed, if there were, the Kremlin would be alarmed. A Communist United States would be too powerful a rival and might take away supremacy from Russia. But, as I say, there is no possibility of it, and the Kremlin knows it We have no multitude of landless peasants, famine-ridden and mutinous; we have no restless and rebellious proletariat. In short, whatever our deficiencies, they are not such as Communism can use to produce a revolution.

Symbol Of Hope

This places us in a very interesting situation. We cannot be made a part of the Soviet system, and yet, if we are outside of it, we threaten it by our very existence. As long as the United States continues to be productive and powerful, the Kremlin will be anxious and its victories insecure. If part of the Soviet empire revolts, the United States may assist it, just as we are thinking of doing in the case of Yugoslavia. We may invent some quite conclusive weapon and surprise the Kremlin with it. In any case, we remain a symbol of hope to the multitudes the Soviet has coerced into servitude.

Since, therefore, we cannot be drawn within the Soviet system and yet are unbearably dangerous by remaining outside it, there can be only one intention the Kremlin has for the United States: complete destruction. This must also be the case with any other democracy which cannot be communized or subjugated. Only with the powerful democracies destroyed can the rest of the world be organized for Communism. Therefore, as long as the Kremlin holds to its purpose of world dominion, these democracies and especially the United States, are threatened with extinction. This may be contemplated by the Soviet Government with some reluctance, as in the case of the starving of the Ukrainian peasants in the 1930s or the present working to death of the millions in the slave camps. But the end would be held to justify the means. Anything whatever is counted appropriate if it serves the cause of Communist advancement.

Plainly, therefore, the United States will never know peace again until the power of the Kremlin has been broken; nor, most probably, will any of the other democracies. But how is this to come about? The answer is that it can only come about when enough of this world, both East and West, is democratic.

Only Way One

Until this happens, the United States must be a nation in arms, moving from one urgency to another. And if it lasts too long, the question arises as to whether we can keep our own democracy. There is no alternative; for the United States and its democratic allies to survive, the democratic way of life must be extended. This does not mean that Western systems must be uniform or that the East must duplicate them.

Democracy is an open system, not a closed one, and its patterns can be versatile. What is necessary is that democratic principles defeat dictatorship, not merely in debate or by resort to arms but through their application and embodiment Until democracy is ascendant in the rest of the world, it cannot be made secure—nor anything else—within the present democracies.

It is extremely critical that we understand this situation and begin to act upon it. The U.S must know, as Lincoln did, that democracy has always been a purpose destined to be universal He must save the Union, Lincoln said, not for itself alone but to keep alive "the principle it lives by, for man's vast future" What was then the future is now the present The hour is late, and many opportunities have slipped away. And yet, there is still time if we are willing to delay no longer and begin to use it. We alone can carry hope to those whom the Communists have conquered. We alone can lead the way to wider freedom, equal justice and the promise of a lasting peace Democracy has no alternative except a world condemned to ruin or destruction.

Let us then shape our plans to meet realities and make the democratic world the master of its destiny.

HOW can the Kremlin's world-conquest plans be foiled?
The idea of liberty has been an incitement to be free. This must be ingrained in the people of the world's nations. The rule of the people, by the people and for the people must be universal. Then only the tide of Communism can be halted.

FREEDOM FROM WANT MUST BRING OTHER FREEDOMS

Dulles Meets Morrison

Mr. John Foster Dulles the American "Roving Ambassador"—and Adviser to the State Department, who arrived in London recently—had a conference with Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison on the draft of a Japanese Peace Treaty. Mr. Morrison rubs his head in a thoughtful mood—as he talks with Mr. Dulles at the Foreign Office.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

DISTINCTIONS OF INDIAN SCULPTURE—RELIGIOUS CLASSIFICATION MISSES ART—RELATION OF SCULPTURE TO LIFE—PROVINCE OF CLASSICAL TECHNIQUE—INDIAN ART IN FOREIGN LAND—A NEW ACADEMY ON HORIZON.

Sculpture has a unique place in the sphere of fine arts. It offers full scope to the artist to exercise his creative ability and technical skill. Art in stone, metal and wood unveils beauty to its maximum extent.

Sculpture In Life

Sculpture can be taken as a fair measure of a nation's aesthetic sensibility and creative spirit Judging from this point of view, India's wealth of plastic arts has rightly earned for her the distinction as a great artistic and art producing country. Scattered far and wide, this wealth represents a dynamic art tradition which has continued through ages.

The ramifications of this tradition are still seen in the relics such as temples, palaces, ordinary houses, civic decorations and objects of daily use. It was through them that art was brought in constant touch with the people. Like other arts, sculpture was true to life. It reflected culture and refinement for which the country was noted.

This art had taken all its recognised forms such as free standing sculpture, relief work and ornamental carvings as an integral part of architecture. In fact, architecture had owed much of its beauty and peculiarity to sculpture. There was complete unity between the two. Sculpture continued to flourish as long as traditional architecture was practised.

A Correct Approach

This sculptural heritage, which is of a unique nature, had attracted the attention of several European scholars and connoisseurs. Some of them, whose works are still held as authentic, had approached Indian art in general primarily from the religious angle, and it was owing to this faulty classification made by them on a religious basis, that sculpture as an art was missed by them.

Wisdom has now began to dawn upon some of their successors who have discarded the old theories and examined the vast field of plastic arts anew. Now it has been admitted by a few of them that the earlier classification was misleading as Indian sculpture had never been sectarian. It has been, further, conceded by them that the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains had drawn upon an art tradition which was common to India as a whole. The new approach made by them is from the correct angle, but it should lead them to art

Common Technique

Anyone with artistic vision ought to be able to perceive continuity of the classical technique in the cult-images of different religious periods. Conversely stated, the technique of modelling cult-images was not affected radically by the religious and iconographic specifications. The technique had also remained unaffected whether the material used for modelling and carving was stone, metal or wood

Though the conception of the human figure was indisputably naturalistic, exaggerated anatomical features have appeared to be quaint to the untrained eyes. The treatment, which has been vaguely described as conventionalised or stylised, was not arbitrary. Various attitudes, poses and symbolic expressions are comprised within the sphere of the classical technique, but no serious attempt has, hitherto, been made to examine the raison d'itre of each of them. On the contrary, an assertion is made by a few observers that the understanding of the connotation of various poses and gestures is not essential to aesthetic appreciation. This is an absurd argument whose consequence has been that such observers have still remained away from art.

The temples and chaityas, which have survived, show pleasing exuberance of sculpture in relief panels and ornamental friezes based upon a large variety of motifs. The art of modelling and carving was carried to the highest pitch in rock-cut temples in which apartments of requisite dimensions were carved out and the entire structure were decorated lavishly with sculpture. "Kailas" of the Ellora group of caves stands as a marvel of the skill of carving. In handling such great projects of carving the sculptor-architects had retained all the characteristics of the classical technique. The variations seen in some of such relics were regional and not fundamental.

Neglect Of Sculpture

In modern times, India has failed to appraise her glorious tradition of the art of sculpture. This is unfortunately a sign of the under-development of her aesthetic sense. Even in exhibitions, sculpture is relegated to a corner and if a piece in the traditional technique is ever presented, it almost passes unnoticed. The poverty of sculpture is significant of the lack of appreciation of beauty in a solid medium. It is partly accentuated by the conflict generated by Western modernism in painting and by the exotic architectural models which have been foisted upon the gullible people.

If life is to enrich itself freely with beauty and to acquire refinement the art of modelling and carving must be made to minister to its specific needs. Culture which has been a fac with some of its self-styled architects will lack in refinement—one of its essential features—if sculpture is held back from its artistic aspect. Sculpture of the ancient age, which has won admiration of the world, was an essential part of life and not an excrescence from it. It had reflected the distinctive characteristic of cultured life and concepts of art as a medium of expression. India ought to realise the real worth and significance of this art along with others, if she aspires to reassure her individuality as an artistic nation.

Indian Art Abroad

Britain's attention was focussed on her Indian art treasures during the visit of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to London. These treasurrers are valued at several millions sterling. In the absence of a complete list it is difficult to get a correct estimate of every collection. Maulana Azad visited the principal centres and showed deep interest in their possession.

As regards the British Museum, Maulana Azad said that its collection was the richest and was a world by itself. Estimating the collections of such four principal centres, he thought tha tthere was no collection in India which could be compared to them. The observations made by him give some idea of the nature and values of art treasures which the country has lost, and these treasures include rare pieces of sculpture in a large quantity.

Return To India

It should, now, be the concern of the Government of India to get as much as possible of the art treasures back from foreign countries. In this connection, Maulana Azad gave refreshing news that the policy of the Government was to purchase, if possible, any collection which was placed in the market. Though the Government, according to him, was not in a position to divert much money at present for such purchases, it should begin to implement its policy by making some provision, every year, for his purpose.

The library and art colection of the old India Office are in the category of outstanding questions which are awaiting settlement. Referring to them, Maulana Azad stated that the Government had held, in principle, that both should be returned. Such negotiations were proceeding, he declined to say anything on this point, but the Government, it is hoped, will soon bring the negotiations to a final settlement which must be satisfactory to India.

Unbalanced Personnel

A new institution to be designated as a National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music has appeared on the horizon of New Delhi. Following a conference on these arts which was convened in last March, the Government of India has appointed a committee of 11 members including a few "reservists" whom it cannot leave out. This committee has been entrusted with the task of drafting a constitution of the academy.

Music of the North Indian school is fairly represented on the committee, while dance has been cruelly neglected. Perhaps the Government found nobody more competent to speak on behalf of dance than the dilettanti who organise amateurish dance-recitals in defiance of the right technique and standards. Drama seemes to be almost in a similar position. It has been treated as amateurs' concern because some amateur groups have succeeded in creating an erroneous impression that they alone were the pioneers of the theatrical art and that India had no stage in the past.

Veterans Ignored

In the context of drama, the Government should have at least cared to know that the regions like Gujarati and Maharashtra have a theatrical tradition in the professional stage and that there are still veterans—play-wrights and actors serving theatrical a.. such regions. The profession.... veterans are the people who must be consulted on matters theatrical but they are generally ignored.

Since different arts are moving fast but aimlessly at the Government level, a question, which must be asked is whether the Government has explored all the avenues for the sake of reorganisation of each art on a national basis. It appears that art has been treated as an inconsequential subject and that the officials, who are dealing with it, have never cared to see whether all the members of the various committees selected by them are really well informed and competent for the complex task of art planning. The mistake lies in the fact that the Government has approached arts without setting the right standards and without exploring the sphere of each.

Cyclone

—Sumatei P. Shankersett.

Heywood Broun, the late columnist, was one of Manhattan's most notable trenchermen; he could put away more food than a blacksmith at a barbecue. One day, at a favourite restaurant, the waiter handed Broun a lengthy menu and asked for his order The big columnist perused with care the countless items listed; then, handing the bill of fare back to the waiter, he said genially "I see nothing to object to."

●

Most children enjoy making things. And making believe.

●

A girl is said to have the same twinkling eyes as her mother. They must take it in turn to use them.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Often times a stream of light makes a cloudless sky so beautiful. Indians call this stream Akasha Ganga. Westerners call it the milky way. There are ways that make life beautiful Buddha's middle path is the milky way for humanity. Virtuous people are always moderate. They prefer the midway, writes Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannanore

Extremes are slippery and dangerous. Half the ills of the world would have been minimised if we would have been moderate in our dealings with one another. The more we move to extremes more we are away from one another Human bond is broken, love becomes valueless. How wisely it is said, 'Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries as much as you think they deserve".

Every child loves his mother better than any one. Why? Mother is an embodiment of forbearance and moderation. Whatever the child does, mother likes it and fondles him. But look at the poisonous human reptiles amongst us: Oh! horrible creatures! Ye thuman nature is such that virtuous people even endeavour to acommodate them. Finally, the furious tigers become tamed lambs. That is the beauty of the middle path.

Naturally children are lovable; but we elders make them spoiled and stupid, and then they become extremists. Every life of an extremist shows that he was ill-treated in his early days. The contemptuous attitude that he had developed in his early days made him a revolutionary of the existing order. Revolution changes the order, but moderation reconstructs the new structure. Moderation is the spice of life.

The silken thread of moderation runs through our veins and makes our life lovable and endurable. The give and take policy of individuals and nations makes the peace and tranquillity of the world secure and stable.

Like the little lamb that trots and jumps and plucks the tiny ends of herbs, becomes a symbol of grace and pleasantness, the child's milky way of moderation is an invaluable ornament to society. Moderate man is a silver sickle in an angle's hand.

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REJECTED

A building author, something new
Submitting, signed himself XQ;
The editor the paper read.
And begged he might be XQZ.

★

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

The visitor was talking to the small son of the house.

"And what do you expect to be when you grow up sonny?"

"A man," was the reply.

★

HIS GOOD DEED

Teacher: What have you done to make somebody happy during the week-end, Prabha?

Prabha: I went to see my aunt on Saturday morning, and she was quite happy when I left in the afternoon.

★

Do You Know That . . . ?

The Australian platypus has a rubbery duck-like beak, a fur-covered body, and webbed feet. Although it is a mammal, it lays eggs.

The Hwang Oo river of China sometimes called China's Sorrow, frequently bursts its banks, causing large-scale fooding. It is said that more people have been drowned in its waters than have been killed in all the world's wars.

La Paz in Bolivia, 12,700 feet above sea level, is the highest capital city in the world.

The wind circulation in a depression north of the Equator is anti-clockwise. South of the Equator, the flow is clock-wise.

The Kalahari desert of South Africa is not a true desert because in many parts it does support life. The real desert is that part called the Namib which lies along the west coast.

In the Tandil Mountains, Argentina is a rocking stone roughly 700 tons in weight. It is so perfectly poised that it can be rocked quite vigorously without becoming dislodged.

Lake Superior, the largest fresh water lake in the world, is large enough to have high seas, and violent stors.

In every 100 punds of sea wate: there are about three pounds ot salt.

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RESOLUTIONS FOR THE ROAD

As 1951 is Road Courtesy Year, the public are asked to make and to keep at least one New Year Resolution: "I resolve to be courteous and show consideration at all times to other road users."

Young road users will also strive to keep such Resolutions as:

Always to see and be seen before crossing the road.

Regularly to practise kerb-drill.

Never to become reckless owing to being late for school.

Never to play round stationary vehicles.

Always to check bicycle brakes before starting on a ride.

★

WHAT SAID YOU?

A man is trying to sell a spring mattress. Perhaps it will do for the tulip bed.

Pardon, Your Slip Is Showing

From a story on New York policewomen in the Colorado Springs 'Gazette-Telegraph': "Each must be a crack pot and prove it every three months as long as they stay in the department."

In the Cumberland, Md., 'News' a store advertises: "The largest selection of Play Shes in tiwn!"

From the official British Post Office Guide: "Telegrams, other than Gevernment must be written in plain language."

From the Anaheim, Calif 'Bulletin': "Mrs. John Post is pretty sick at her ranch west of town and all persons are requested by her sons to stop coming to see the big hog until she improves."

From the Wellsville, Kan. 'Globe': "Ruth Koontz and Barbara Silvius, of Ottawa came up to visit Barbara's grandparents, the Henry Silviuses, this week-end.

'Nice Fat Healthy Young Chickens"

Headline in Salem, Mass., 'Evening News': "Dr. Israel Kaplan elected board of health chairman hearing on cemetery expansion next week."

From the Cincinnati, Ohio, 'Enquirer': "Hartman was said to be resting easily by a hospital nurse."

From a southern paper: "Each of the attractive girl cheeryleaders had a large golden H on her seater."

Spellbound

Groaned a dreamy young scholar from Welwyn,
"I can't seem to master my spellin'.
I know cat starts with K,
Likewise general with J;
But which letters come next there's no tellin'."

Doing Things

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American philosopher, once had to take a calf into a barn.

He pushed from behind and his son Edward pulled from the front, but the heifer resisted with calm obstinacy. The pale face of the sage reddened and perspiration gathered on his forehead.

Then an Irish girl came by. With an amused glance she put a finger into the animal's mouth, which at once followed her into the barn.

Recording this in his journal, Emerson observed: 'I like people who can do things.'

A Helping Hand

A kind-hearted fellow named Giles
Would roam round the country for miles
Assisting plump toads
To crawl over rough roads,
And helping small mice to climb stiles.

Change Heads

"In this verse each line gives the clue to a four-letter word. The last three letters are the same each time; it is only the head that changes."

A temple thus the poets call;
A grass with joints, and very tall;
The hair on horses' neck that grows;
One of King Alfred's ancient foes;
This shows the way of winds that pass;
It's in a frame and made of glass;
Without a turning this is long;
If you're not this, your wits are wrong.

Answer: Fane, Cane, Mane, Dane, Vane, Pane, Lane, Sane.

Quite So

Teacher was reminding the class of the great inventions and discoveries that have been made in this century.

When he had finished, he asked young Ram to name one important thing that we did not have la... ...tury.

"Me, sir", replied Ram.

From Examination Papers

A monologue is a converesation between two people such as husband and wife.

A spinster is a batchelor's wife.

An heir is when anyone dies you get what is left.

A hospital is where you go to be born.

Mushrooms always grow in wet places, so they look like umbrellas.

Universal suffrage was when the whole universe was made to suffer.

A republic is a place where nobody can do anything in private.

Homicide is when a man kills himself in his own home.

Savages are people who don't know what wrong is until missionaries show them.

Natural immunity is being able to catch a disease without the help of a doctor.

A metaphor is a thing you shout through.

Confucius was something like a big noise.

Trignometry is when a lady marries three men at the same time.

A monsoon is a French gentleman.

A millenium is very much like a centennial only it has more legs.

A passive verb is when the subject is the sufferer as "I am loved."

Etiquette is little things you do that you don't want to do.

Revolution is a form of government in Europe.

A trust is a large firm that hopes business will get better in the near future.

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BALKAN-JI BARI

Shri Ram B. Motvani, one of the oldest workers and General Secretary of the Rajasthan Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari is here on a holiday. He visited the Bari Units at Khar and in Kalyan camps, and the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Tea Party in his honour.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its anniversary function, under the presidentship of Shri Dwarkadas Vakharia.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada, 'Gulistan', Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing an anna stamp for postage.

You will feel happy and proud to join this premier All-India Children's Association.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

The Historic Monuments

The picture on the left is a view of the famous Haldighati in the former Udaipur State, where Maharana Pratap held the forces of Akbar led by Raja Mansingh of Amber. Picture on the right shows the place where Rana Pratap raised a masonry memorial to his faithful horse 'Chetak' which died in the battlefield. Maharana Pratap's 412th anniversary was celebrated in many parts of Rajasthan recently. (Photos by Mr. Kumar Bhatnagar).

Light Of Asia In Caves

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(Continued from Page 19.)

cheap quality of varnish that has been used.

ART SUPREME

It is not possible to give in the course of a small review the variety of paintings, the richness of the imagery and excellence of execution of the artist work in various caves. The author categorically goes through the details in the pages of his pleasant volume which is profusely studded with plates and drawings, several from his own brush. Without attempting to give even a faint idea of the richness of the paintings and the exuberance of their live appeal even today, one is tempted to quote Mukul Day:

"Buddha is painted in a love scene with Yashodhara..although he appears to look down upon the futility of the world represented round him ....The Prince is painted in a light flesh colour quite golden while Yashodhra is less noticeable.....but she looks very handsome indeed. In bringing out the forms, the shadows have been stippled with chalt-blue. So wonderfully is the scene painted that, in spite of the varnish, the colour is still clear and vivid. The artist probably spent a lifetime thinking of the subject before executing it so boldly and with such an unerring hand ..THE COLOR AND MODELLING OF THE FLESH LOOK SO REAL, VIVID AND LIFE-LIKE THAT ONE FEELS A DESIRE TO TOUCH THE BODY. Flowers on heads and pearls and precious-stone jewels round the neck were painted in a most realistic manner.

A few lines of delicate hair hang lossely down, touching the smooth soft cheek and the forehead of the girl. One is tempted to set back the truant hair to its proper place."

That is the highest tribute any one can pay to a great masterpiece.

In this connection a recent story would not be out of place, if recalled.

"Buddha is painted in a love scene with Yashodhara although he appears to look down upon the futility of the world represented round him The Prince is painted in a light flesh colour, quite golden, while Yashodhara is less noticeable but she looks very handsome indeed. In

Some of the great Italian masterpieces during World War II were found by the Allies and from their hiding places taken to a certain hall in a nearby town and a contingent from a Mahratta Regiment was placed in charge as sentries. Improvised draperies curtained off the masterpieces. It is said an officer from one of the Allied armies came there and drawing aside the curtains was so overwhelmed by the rich naturalness of the figures that he could not resist the temptation of directly going to the painting and imprinting a kiss on the luscious lips that enchanted him. That was tribute supreme!

Bagh Paintings

The last forty pages of Dey's book is devoted to a description of his visit to the Bagh Caves, which lie in Gwalior territory. There are eight caves here and some of them unapproachable. A peculiarity of these caves is that some of them extend about 130 feet in length — the front hall opening into smaller rooms and so on. Probably the ancients had a method of getting light by reflection of the sun from 'darpanas' — mirrors — held in front of the caves during certain hours of the day. This may be a crude method. But the author says, he benefited from an experiment of this sort.

Both at Ajanta and Bagh, the cat and camel are conspicuous by their absence in the paintings while even foreign dancers and envoys, like the Persians to the courts of Indian kings, are noticeable. Among the headdresses and hairdo's — specially the latter — there can be observed even the Japanese style, which makes one infer the importation of it if not direct, through intervening countries which might have picked up the style, that was probably in vogue at that time in China if not in Japan.

Mukul Dey makes several suggestions about the preservation of these art treasures of India. He specially urges the Government to start art colleges in the vicinity of Ajanta and Ellora and such other places, where post-graduate studies can be carried on and the Indian tradition and school of Ajanta paintings and Ellora sculpture can be preserved and be a guide to mould the future trend of Indian art.

Mukul Dey's "Pilgrimage to Ajanta and Bagh" is a book which will certainly tempt the reader to visit the places and personally enjoy and share the right heritage of Indian art that the Buddhist monks have immortalised in the caves dedicated to that LIGHT OF ASIA — the great Gautama Buddha.

—B. G. L.

Monkeys Must Not Quit

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(Continued from Page 2)

had a leg torn off; we had to destroy him. We never send away any females, but the zoos are always glad to take the males when they're one or two years old."

"But isn't there room enough on the Rock for the young males to have their amours in peace and privacy," I asked.

"Yes, but the point is that the females won't have anything to do with them. They know well enough not to ask for trouble, for if old Mick catches them he'll go in left, right, and centre and we'll have a stretcher case before we know where we are."

"Does he go for the females, too?"

"Only in a warning way, and, of course, in the way of business. Old Gunner's got tusks on him two inches long: he gives those girls hell sometimes. I've seen the scars on them. Of course they fight among themselves, but never anything serious."

"What about the infants?"

"Oh, Mick's a very good father. He keeps an eye on all of them, and if one screams he's on the spot at once to see what's wrong and get them out of trouble."

●

By now the apes were in sight, bounding up the cliff close by. In a minute or two the first one came ambling along the wall towards us with an inquiring look on its face, with another not far behind.

"Ah there's David! He's going to be a big man some day. He's only one now, and just look at him! Hallo, Beatrice! What have you done to that leg? Limping, eh?" He turned to me.

"Poor old Beatrice was almost exiled by the pack last year. She was more or less the leader and still chief lady, and then Mick came on, and the other girls found she'd lost most of her teeth and kicked her out, she was missing for three days. However, Mick found her and she came back and had her youngster and now all's well.

"Ah! Here's Belinda. Dear old Belinda—she used to be tricky, but now she's had her baby she's all right. She's Beatrice's daughter, and she's her living image."

All this while David was squatting peacefully on the wall beside Major Skelton, stealing peanuts out of his pocket and occasionally giving me a suspicious and wary look. Then a mother appeared along the wall, walking on all fours with a minute black infant hanging on upside down beneath her, its arms round her neck.

"Now here's someone you must meet," said the Major. "That's Winnie and Winston. He's only three weeks old and a fine boy for his age.

Headquarters Royal Artillery wrote to Winston Churchill to ask if he'd mind the child being named after him; his secretary wrote back that Mr. Churchill would be deeply honoured."

The Major then led me over to a flat concrete roof where a tempting display of grapes, lettuce leaves, and carrots was laid out. Most of the pack was there, feasting away, with old Mick in a point of vantage at a corner keeping an eye on everybody.

I cautiously approached Winston for a photograph; he sat up on his hind-legs and delivered what I took to be an impassioned speech of welcome, or was he warning me to keep hands off his raw materials? At all events, his mouth was working nineteen to the dozen, although not a sound came forth.

By now the entire pack had taken on human characteristics for me and I was beginning to know them each by name. I wandered round, taking photographs until the evening light became too poor.

As I climbed into my car and put her in bottom gear for the crawl back down the hill, Mick was digesting on an Olympian height; the girls had collected around the two mothers in what looked like a mothercraft class and the young males were males were exchanging stories in the Club situated between two rocks.

'KOREAN PHANTOM'

Wood in The Richmond News Leader

Push-Button Mate-O-Matic Marriage

MARRIAGE bureaus, furtive institutions with ambiguous newspaper advertisements through which the lonely and usually the middle-aged seek some kind of stability in their lives, have been for long a feature of metropolitan civilisations. But it was reserved for American capitalism — and American loneliness—to bring this trade in the open and put it on a big business basis, writes G. W. in "Freedom".

Today, in New York and sixteen other cities in the United States there are branches of a business concern known as the Friendship Centre. This organisation claims to have brought about 100,000 marriages, and its methods and experience are certainly highly significant as the basis for comments on the life of large cities. The fees of the centre are stiff—50 dollars flat rate for men, and anything from 100 to 200 dollars for women, who are harder to dispose of owing to their relative superfluity. However, even at these rates there are plenty of customers. Most of them are people who have come from outside the cities and have failed almost completely to break into a social environment which allows them normal opportunities for mating. Perhaps even more significant of the solitary nature of life in great cities is the relative youthfulness of the applicants. The average age of the women is less than thirty, that of men only two or three years older.

The offices of the Friendship Centre are staffed by expert interviewers, whose task to is to introduce people who may decide to marry, but the latest "improvement" is a machine for arranging these meetings. Cards are punched with the characteristics, interests and so forth of each applicant, and these are then put through the machine which sorts out the people who are likely to get on with each other. The push-button Mate-o-Matic marriage! What an ironic comment on the havoc which modern civilisation has wrought on the personal and emotional lives of its victims! And the terrible possibility is that at some not far distant date the State, egged on and applauded by the eugenists, will try and regulate all our amatory unions by machine. In some impregnable ministry the machine will churn out affinities day by day, and in due course A.C. 1179 will receive his calling-up papers to appear and be married to X.G. 1867 at Clapham Registry Office. Oh, that Plato and Hitler could have lived to see the day!

ROBOTS, BETTER THAN MEN!

FACTORIES run by robots and directed by artificial brains will be the result of the coming "industrial revolution," Dr. Warrens MacCulloch, psychiatrist at the University of Illinois medical school, Chicago, recently told the first international congress of machine communications in Paris.

"Since the Cro-Magnon man 20,000 years ago, the human brain has been decreasing in size, but our machines have become larger and more powerful," said Dr MacCulloch. "We have equipped machines with super-human muscles and we will soon give them super-human brains. We know already that vacuum tubes in a machine can think a thousand times faster than the nerve cells in a human brain. If this continues perhaps our next society will be ruled by automatons."

Dr. Norbert Wiener of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology agreed with MacCulloch that the new "machine age" will produce an unemployment problem so severe as to make the depression of the 'thirties seem like prosperity.

All the delegates admitted that the tremendous forces which will be derived from robots can be harnessed to military purposes.

"While we are preparing ourselves for a machine economy we must also guard against the machines falling into the wrong hands," warned Dr. Wiener. "The power of the machine may well be greater than that of atomic energy.

"Today we know that such emotions as fear, anger, sexual excitement and other reactions can be induced by electric waves," he continued, apparently referring to machines capable of broadcasting radiations designed to excite or depress human emotions. "It is obvious that disasters might result from such machines falling into the hands of evil people."

Dr. Henry H Aiken of Harvard said, "Machines have already proved their mental superiority over man's brain. A calculator solved a problem relating to uranium fission in 103 hours. The same problem would have taken a flesh and blood worker a hundred years to solve."

However, Dr. Aiken accused the machine of having one weakness—no imagination.

Dr. Wiener disagreed and insisted that machines are not only imaginative but also neurotic. "Temperamental, sensitive machines often get overwrought and suffer the equivalent of a nervous breakdown," he explained.

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THE role of the motion pictures in educational curriculum has often been discussed and old time pedagogues look askance at this rapidly growing new art form.

In a way, the necessity of our times is the mother of the motion picture, the invention and development of which render it capable, more than any other art form, of capturing, portraying, interpreting and projecting the speed and subilties of our age. Thus

CINEMA GIVES EXTRA DIMENSION TO ART, CULTURE AND LITERATURE

BY ROBERT GESSNER

BECAUSE the motion picture is both a composite and a true art medium there are as many angles of attack as there are special interests involved. There is the visual-aids approch, using motion pictures as communication, which is the province of the pedagogue concerned primarily with the methodology of instruction. A film on geography, for instance, might assist or supplant his lecture.

Then there is the motion picture in culture where with reel and projector the socialogist stalks elusive mores and the indigenous pattern. A film excerpt from a Hollywood melodrama might serve as the stimulant for a seminar discussion on wayward youth. Finally, comes the consideration of motion pictures as industry, which is the domain of the economist, the engineer, the accountant, and the professor of law. They, however, are not concerned with celluloid, but with figures and tabulations and cost-accounting and legal briefs.

Four Approaches

In an ideal curriculum all four approaches—as art, as visual aids, as socio-anthropological material and as industry—should be coordinated so that each one supplements a study of the other three. Achievement of ideals in educational procedure is a rarity, as anyone who has felt the heavy hand of preceding prerogatives can testify, but the perfect curriculum should be the goal of a comprehensive school of the motion pictures. In the Washington Square College of Arts and Science in New York City a Department of Motion Pictures was inaugurated in 1941, offering a course of study in a four-year curriculum with emphasis on the theory and practice, both analytical and creative, of motion pictures as art.

The subject is not so new as the innocent might suppose. The motion picture, derived, in part from older arts, synthesizes and extends their uses. How, for instance, can a student appreciate the pictorial camera of the artists, Sergei Eisenstein and Robert J. Flaherty, without knowing something about painting and sculpture as spring-boards for a fluid composition effecting line, space mass and light in motion? A full appreciation of the scenic designs of a director as various as Cecil B. de Mille is aided by some knowledge of architecture but an architecture which serves continuity, not permanence, the flow of action not the static reservation of boundary lines. The moving camera of artists like Vittorio de Sica in "The Bicycle Thief" owes much to dance, or choreography, in that the movements of action, characters, place, and camera are coordinated in a new aesthetic projection. Music such as the Bernard Herman score in "Citizen Kane", becomes supplementary as in opera that is independently dramatic, not tonal illustrations.

The drama of Sir Lawrence Olivier's "Hamlet" escapes the boards, soars both inward when the balcony is brought to the apron, and outward when the orchestra seats are sailed through the wings into the fresh breathings of nature, or to an indoor scene of another time and place. Finally, literature, probably the true affinitive halfbrother, in a film like "Wuthering Heights" is given the eyes and ears to see and hear the story in addition to imagining it.

The challenge inherent in this coordination and exporation has taxed the neophyte teacher more perhaps than in the inauguration of any curriculum of an older or simpler art form. Many may hear the call of the cinematic pulpit, but all too few feel the gospel.

The derivative characteristic of motion pictures necessitates the development of an original pattern of aesthetics and technique. Aristotle demanded an orthodox unity of time, place, and action, which the Shakespearean drama violated in response to an expanding consciousness of new and personal national horizons. The early D.W. Griffith motion pictures were as suffocated as the pre-Elizabethan tableaux, but Griffith led the revolt against the strictures of a theatre which he loved in response to a twentieth century sense of time and space. In a way, the necessity of our times is the mother of the motion picture, the invention and development of which render it capable, more than any other art form of capturing and portraying interpreting and projecting the speed and subtleties of our age. The motion pictures is a time-space art form. The "Birth of a Nation" still teaches us more about the "feel" of the American War Between the States than any other work of art, and "Intolerance" remains ahead of its time an enthusiastic advocate for the United Nations. And the underrated classic, "Citizen Kane," offers more Americana than the United States Library of Congress.

Probably no other art suffers as much from analytical confusion, the chaos that accompanies the absence of tested criteria, as the motion picture. There is an academic need for a classification of types and forms.

The pedagogical approach, as in comparable fields, is either pure academic or functional, often, called ambiguously "workshop." The first is the most traditional and has the dubious advantage of not having to practise the preaching. The pure academician is concerned with motion pictures only after they have reached the screen, an academic attitude which at the Sorbonne famous university in France, is called rather quaintly, "the psychology of the cinema."

Virtuosity

The practical approach is as various as the backgrounds of the instructors, but these approaches may be reduced to four groups: literary, theatrical, craft, and cinematic. The time-space narrative freedom in the novel is closet of all to the non-visual quality of motion pictures which explains why novels from "Gone With the Wind" to "The last Weekend," make the best adaptations. The teacher of drama who enters the field has the theatrical advantages of the dramatization of plot and character, the mounting of a production, the roles of actors. Because of these qualities a powerful play like "The Heiress" is strong drama on the screen.

The craft instructor is limited unless he relates photography to literary and dramatic content. The mechanics of the camera, of lighting, of cutting are essentials of the cinematic language but the craftsman is apt to be as maladjusted as an elocution instructor in dramatic arts. It is valuable for the architect to know plumbing and carpentry, but floors and bathrooms do not make a building. "Portrait of Jennie," among countless others is an example of vacuous virtuosity.

The cinematic approach not only combines craft with the theatre and literature, but creates out of the whole an indigenous authority, a rarity such as "The Treasure of Sierra Madre". Although the writer's personal experience favours this combination of the cinematic and the academic, there is obviously no exclusive path to the motion picture classroom. In no other field can theory and practice lead to such exciting adventure, and at a time when the shore from which we embarked is still in view. After all, the motion picture creators of tomorrow are in some of the classrooms of today.

—From "Films in Review".

STAR GOES TO MASS

Lovely 20th Century-Fox film star JUNE HAVER, charmingly poses for the camera, whilst on her way to Sunday Mass in Hollywood.

WHEN HIMALAYAS ROCKED

Earthquake Energy In 1950 Equalled 4,000,000 A-Bombs

THE earth suffered greater shaking by earthquakes in 1950 than in any year since 1906 according to Prof. L. Don, Leet, director of Harvard University's seismograph station.

The total energy released in the violent movements of the earth in the year 1950 was equal to the explosion of 4,000,000 atomic bombs, he estimated.

The largest earthquake of the year occurred August 15 in the Himalaya Mountains at the China-Burma-India border. It had a magnitude of 8.6 under the system used to measure earthquake energy and was equal in strength to the record quake of January 1906, which shook Columbia South America.

Prof. Leet called the Himalaya earthquake "the most terrific release of energy you can imagine." He stated that it accounted for 75 percent of the total earthquake energy of 1950 and packed more power than the combined earthquakes of an average year.

The greatest earthquake year in recorded history occurred in 1905 the year of the San Francisco disaster. To the seismologists San Francisco experienced a comparatively small earthquake, but it caused great destruction because it started fires which swept through the highly inflammable and crowded city. The big earth movements of 1906 took place in Columbia and Chile in South America.

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